THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
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C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
H. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Wonderful,

The low price of Boots and Shoes, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Matched Horses.

A pair of Black Horses, five years old, for sale at Eagle Livery Stable, corner of Seventh and Liberty streets.

Pure Blackberry Wine

is one of the most useful articles to have in the house during the hot season—especially is it good for any derangement of the Bowels, and harmless even for infants; the great difficulty heretofore has been where to get it. A

Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, has at length supplied the want, having sent to Cambria county, on the Mountains, where the Blackberries grow in such great profusion, and secured a strictly pure article. We mention this for the benefit of many of our readers who may wish to have it in the house.

Keeler's Premium Scale.

The identical Wagon Scale that took the premium over the Forsyth Scale is for sale. Inquire of J. F. Keeler, No. 28 Wood street. n

To the Dry Goods Trade,

We are offering decided bargains, not only in Staple Fabrics, but in Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Mens' and Boys' wear, Flannels, Blankets, &c., and are prepared to show an assortment that cannot be found elsewhere in a city. We invite buyers, both at Wholesale and Retail, to examine our stock before buying, feeling satisfied that as for facilities for buying cheap are unequaled, we can sell at prices to compete with the lowest Eastern rates. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

"Home Again."

This beautiful picture accompanies Chimney Corner No. 71, Literary Album, Waverly Magazine "Log of Our Union, True Flag, Yankee Blade, and all the Periodicals for this week, at Linsenbigler, News Depot, Rochester.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

Country Merchants will find at Gardner & Shideler's, 92 Market street, the cheapest stock in the city.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D. L. L. D., Superintendent; Rev. A. M. Reid, A. M., Principal. The cost per week in this Institution for Boarding, Room, Light and use of Furniture, is only $1 37½. See advertisement.

Try Arrow Mills Flour,

corner of Canal and Liberty street.

The Daily Commercial

"The Doctor of Alcantara."

"The Doctor of Alcantara" is a comic opera, for which Mr. Julius Eichberg claims the musical authorship. It is a work the paternity of hereof any composer might be desirous of assuming. A more sparkling, entertaining and attractive piece of its kind has scarcely ever been produced. But we think all the credit of its meritorious points and deserved popularity is not wholly belong to Mr. Eichberg. Indeed, The Doctor of Alcantara" is nothing in the world but an amplification of a one act operetta brought out in London some sixteen years ago, and simultaneously played at the Haymarket and Adelphi theatres, under the title of Good Night, Signor Pantaloon. It was then a neat acquaintance, and deservedly so; but this expansion of the suggestions which it gave is far more worthy of eulogy than the germ from hence it grew. We may further mention, for the information of people not posted on theatrical matters, that the libretto of the opera is a partially versified adaptation of the exceedingly funny farce, called "Twice Killed."

This humorous effort of two very skillful masters of their art is as well done by the Richings company, now performing at the Opera House, the most critical and fastidious taste could desire. Though Mr. Castle, the leading tenor, and Mr. G. Campbell, who plays Lazarus as a baritone is national, are not included in the distribution of parts, there is no more enjoyable component of the Richings repertory. It is a titillating concatination of melody and fun, of the manner in which it was given last evening we cannot speak in too exaggerated terms of praise. Miss Caroline Richings, as ever, the mischievous waiting maid, acted as well as she sung; and, when we say that there are not half a dozen soprani that we know of who can sing better, we think we will understand the value of the compliment that we intend to pay her. Her audience was brilliant and fashionable and, as a matter of course, unmonstrative and cold. Yet she managed to arouse enthusiasm in it by her exquisite rendering of the cavatina "My Soul is filled with joy,"—which is the gem of the first act. In the one act also Miss Zelda Harrison was warmly and spontaneously encalled in a delightful little ballad which she executed with irresistible archness, dashed with the most natural touch imaginable of genuine sentiment. The contrasted music was smoothly and effectively dissed of, Mr. H. C. Peakes's sonorous *basso profundo* swelling out above all rival voices in reverberations of harmonious thunder. Mr. Wyllie acted and warbled excellently, though s organ has a certain touch of Teutonic hardness. Mr. Seguin did ample justice to his partition in the score, and ripled proof of histrionic talent enough qualify him for the position of leading comic man in any regular first class theater.

Taken altogether, the performance was a great triumph, and Pittsburgh should sustain this enterprise—which has cost manager Hess so much of trouble and of money with all the patronage and appreciation that is its power to bestow.

To-night, Balfe's best composition, "The Bohemian Girl," is to be presented, with Miss Hastings, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Castle and Mr. Seguin in the principal characters.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY.—Maximilian's ilk, not succeeding in her diplomatic mission Napoleon, has gone to Rome to seek religious consolation at the feet of Pio Nono. The precarious condition of the so-called Mexican Empire and of the temporal power of the Pope will insure to create a bond of sympathy between them. Their mutual condolences will be inclined with the sincerity that comes of actual and painful experience. Poor Carlotta! People say she is a good wife, a wonderfully able woman, and would make a first-class Empress; but the fates are against her exercising her talents in the Imperial sphere. Let her stick to home domestic, and try to reconcile her husband by asking home happy at Miramar instead of exico.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON MONDAY NEXT.—Monday, October 8th, there will be a partial eclipse of the sun, which, however, cannot be seen in this part of the United States, but will be visible in New England. It occurs in the morning, at the time of new moon, and will be a last eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until August 7th, 1869.

—On Tuesday following there will be a total eclipse of another kind—that of the Johnson-ites, when will be visible to the naked e everywhere throughout the broad Union, d will be heard of in Europe through the able.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Arizona Territory reports that a train near Prescott was attacked in August last by a party of Indians and fifty Tonkawas. One white was killed and one wounded, and that thirty-three Indians had been killed.

On Monday, Robert Walker, well known as a cutting trainer, who kept a hotel adjoining the Centreville Course, Long Island, was found ead on the track of the course with a hole in s head made by a pistol ball. The affair is an seen in the neighborhood. The affair is rapped in mystery. He was exercising a horse that time.

The New York *Herald* says General Santa nna is now negotiating a loan of $90,000,000 for e purpose of carrying on his plan of reconnuction in Mexico, and is assured of success in e negotiation in a few days. A number of e Federal officers called on him yesterday to ler their services in his new campaign. It is believed by those high in authority in Canada, at Secretary Seward has used his diplomacy bring about the league between Santa Anna d the Fenians.

A New Orleans special says: On Saturday r. Bacon of the *Crescent* newspaper, received a mmons from President Johnson, and left for e White House. Prominent Southerners just on the North report that the popular sentiment is entirely with Congress, and this creates uch alarm among the politicians. The *Picayune* has changed its editors, and it is understood that it will in future advocate the mediate adoption of the Constitutional mendment. The *Bee* also gives the Amendent a backhanded support.

A Canada special says: At the Toronto, ssizes yesterday, the Fenian prisoners re served with copies of the indictments ainst them. The Thirteenth Royal Hussars, e garrison from England. It is now believed that the Fenians will attack Canada along e frontier of Missiquoi and Huntingdon. The ree of regulars is now about 12,000 men, and ey have to enlist 7,000 more to bring it to the out 38,000 militia, but not more than 25,000 e considered effective.

The reports current last week of the occupan of Durango by the Imperial forces, are now id to have been premature, those forces not ing in possession of the town at the date of te advices just at hand. The intelligence m all parts of Mexico is disheartening in the treme, trade being blocked and the entire sitation of affairs unsettled. The *Moniteur* of the Parisian, says: The *Moniteur* of September 5, does not give any official confirmation of the insurrection as it looks to a much longer elongation of French rule virtually in Mexico than the former declarations of the Emperor ad us to expect.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Buffalo *Express* tes that Rev. Mr. Lindsay was arraigned fore the Supreme Court at Albion on the 27th t., on a charge of manslaughter, and pleaded t guilty. Lindsay was arrested for whipping s own child, a boy about three years of age, to ath. He was released on $12,000 bail, given his father and brothers, and his case deferred this term of the Court. At the request of the strict Attorney the case was put over to the nuary Term. Lindsay is described as a man bury habit. Lindsay is described as a man ther below the medium size, about thirty-five ars of age, and with a very determined look. e is fully satisfied himself, and declares he was ly in the way of duty.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1866. NO. 22.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

New Minister to England.

Gen. H. Ewing Named for the Hague.

Disposal of Public Lands in the South.

Household Property Returned to Gen. Lee.

Santa Anna Withdrawn from Washington.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1866.

The British Mission.

The Cabinet meeting held to-day was fully attended, and quite protracted. Among the important questions before it was that of appointing a new Minister to England, and filling the vacant mission to the Hague. The latter place, it is believed, will be offered to General Hugh Ewing.

The Southern Public Lands.

The law of June 21st, 1866, providing for the disposal of the public lands in the Southern States for homestead settlement, is now being printed with instructions. The first section of the act provides for the disposal of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida for homestead settlement only, according to the provisions of the original homestead act of May 20th, 1862, and the amendatory act of March 21st, 1864, but restricts each entry to eighty acres, held at one dollar and a quarter per acre, or half that quantity of double minimum land. This restriction as to quantity continues until the expiration of two years from the date of the act, and entries after that will be allowed as provided for in the original law, and cultivation otherwise required, unless otherwise ordered by Congress. In lieu of the ten dollar fee required by the act of 1862 to be paid at the time of entry, five dollars must be paid when the patent issues. The benefits of the act are extended to all citizens of the United States, without distinction as to race or color. The above provisions have special application to the States mentioned, whilst the second section of the act is of general application to all the States and Territories, and provides that after the 1st of January, 1867, the applicant shall make affidavit that he has not borne arms against the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies. The law is of further general application in this, that the fee is reduced to five dollars when the entry shall not embrace more than eighty acres at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The provisions of the acts of 1862 and 1864, except as modified by the act of June 21st, 1866, are made a part of the last mentioned act.

Santa Anna Withdrawn from the State.

The household effects remaining at Arlington, belonging to Gen. Lee, were yesterday delivered to him by order of the President. There were but few left, and they were in a mutilated condition. The Arlington estate is held by the Government under a tax title.

Examining Surgeon.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day appointed John B. Johnson Examining Surgeon at Evansville, Indiana.

Santa Anna Departed.

Santa Anna, having completed his business relating to Mexican affairs, left town this morning. Although he is working for Mexican independence, he received no countenance from the Mexican Legation, and no other interests representing in Washington the Mexican Liberal party.

Postal Affairs.

The Postoffice Department availed itself of the very first day of the new fiscal year to issue orders for the payment of every railroad and every steamboat the services of which are not performed under regular contract. The postal service in the Southern States is now known as generally re-established. The Postoffice Department to-day concluded a contract for weekly mail by steamer between Galveston, Texas, to Brazos Santiago, thus making the connection immediate with the present military position at Brownsville.

The Cannon Consulship.

John P. Potter, of Wisconsin, Consul General to Canada, has resigned, and Gen. Sherman opposing the confirmation to the Administration. Gen. Averill, the well known cavalry officer, succeeds him. The position is worth four thousand a year in gold.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1866.

GEN. LEE'S PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The household effects left at the Arlington mansion by General Lee, or rather the fragments remaining of them, were yesterday delivered to the party authorized by General Lee to receive them. This was done, the *National Intelligencer* says, under the direction from President Johnson. It appears that nearly everything of any value had been stolen. Many valuable heirlooms, including works of art, family portraits, were taken from the frames, packed in boxes and stored in the upper loft of the mansion where they were found. These loft articles will be sent to Lee's residence in Powhatan county, and everything of real value taken away, and the letters and private papers of General Lee scattered over the loft.

THE CHOLERA.

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The following editorial article, from the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* is both timely and appropriate: "We all know that at irregular intervals a dangerous epidemic sweeps over the country, affecting more or less all the people. The East tells us of thousands infected, and it requires no historical knowledge to see it in our own land. As with physical maladies, so also with moral contagions. A single case of crime is infectious, and that one example of a mighty offense against laws causes others. And it is a moral epidemic which is now raging in our land. Good, quiet people pass unscathed, there is a fever which is in the brains and affecting the minds of thousands of American citizens. Strange to say, this disease is principally limited to the male sex, and chiefly to those who have attained the age of thirty.

The prevailing insanity is known as "baseball," and never was there a more flagrant with more devoted followers than this god of physical sport. There seems to be a mania for action exhibited by its devotees, which savors of the mad cossacy which the Hellenes continually lived in. All of the leading players we have had their fingers broken, and some have had every finger broken twice. But this is not enough or an eye is received with such slight interest that we might suppose that the member had dwindled away. Bruises, falls, and the disasters of these reckless devotees is legion. Every boy who can muster a dozen of his mates has established or pretends to belong to a "club," and all the adjectives in the language are applied to the name of the organization. Two "Jumbos" or the "Invincibles," as Toodles has it, are all composed young Harrisburgers, and have for a set of years a decade. Then, also, is mythology laid under contribution, and "Olympic" brought to the front. Then, also, is the "Excelsior" organized, and every one of these towns was added to the Democratic and Conservative.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., October 2.—The attendance at the races to-day is very large. In the first three races of to-day there were four starters. Lindee won the race with a bay mare; second, Tennessee third; Yellow Hammer fourth.

In the second race won by Mr. Alexander's Watson, who won both heats; time 1:37½ and 1:38. In the third race Luther was first; Loadstone second; Knightwood third; time, 3:47.

Indian Depredations.

FORT LARAMIE, October 2.—A band of fifteen Indians stole a herd of cattle near this place on the 30th ult. They were pursued by lieutenants Bingham and Starring, with a party, who surprised them, killing all but four, and recovering the stock.

NEXT TUESDAY.

ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY.

Deserters' Law to be Resisted by Every Means.

Republican Election Officers to be Threatened and the Threats Fulfilled.

Senator Wallace's Private Circular.

John McWilliams, Esq., one of the editors of the *True American*, published in the borough of Indiana, sends us the following precious documents, recently picked up in that neighborhood, which expose the aims of the Johnson-Clymerites, and how they expect to carry the State on Tuesday next. As indicating the determination of the enemy to resort to violence if necessary to carry their purposes, the information is needful to our friends, as it will enable them to be prepared to meet their arguments:

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
828 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
September 10th, 1866.

To J. B. Simson, Chairman of County Committee of Indiana County:

DEAR SIR:—But one month now remains of the canvass. Your county has received club books and blank registry of votes. The Constitution of the Club requires return of lists to this office before September 1st.

Up to this time returns have been received from your county from two (2) districts.

This work must be attended to, a count of the vote in each district by true men, and a complete list of Democratic, opposition and doubtful voters must be made. Until this is done your work is entirely superficial; when it is done your lists furnish you a guide on election day, enable our friends to see that every vote is polled, it directs their efforts to the conversion of the doubtful, and shows us just where the work is to be done. If you will not do this I must have it done. The original list when made is to be kept for use in the district, and the names of the opposition and doubtful voters, with their P. O., together with the number of Democratic voters, are to be returned to this office at once. An estimate of the vote by districts must accompany the list.

My agent will probably call on you in a few days to learn how you progress in this work.

Counsel, bosses, systematize your labor, get out your vote, and all is well.

Let prompt attention be given to this order.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

CIRCULAR 1—PRIVATE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,)
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To J. B. Simson, Chairman of County Committee of Indiana County:

DEAR SIR:—In the subject of the deserters' lists, requires prompt and thorough attention. These lists are being furnished by the Adjutant General to the several counties of the State, and it will be attempted to reject the votes of all those whose names are found upon them.

The case of Hubert vs. Reilly, is a test question in this State, and unless a man has been convicted of desertion by court martial, or refused service or to report to a Provost Marshal, he is entitled to vote. This is the fixed opinion of the ablest lawyers of the Keystone State.

The only evidences of desertion is the record of conviction by court martial, the sign manual of the Meconaghy law, is totally void as regards all other cases, and I desire to impress it upon you and your friends that you are to be governed in this matter, and that we will be sustained in receiving these votes in every case, and will be sustained in the event of a contest in the courts to put them.

None of the penalties imposed by that law *can ever be enforced*. I have the *very highest authority* for declaring this to you.

I have been engaged during the Act of Assembly directly before the Court, but up to this time have not succeeded. I shall not relax my efforts in the matter in the slightest degree.

In the necessity for immediate action I have to urge the importance of the matter upon you, you will see them attended to, and also use all other means that you and our friends deem wise in the premises.

I shall within a week, furnish you with complete lists of all the alleged deserters and non-reporting men in your county, *when available to get them*, and as I obtain others will also furnish them. Let every Club in the State not furnished you for each election district. "Force" is to be formed. The law makes the certificate of the clerk of Quarter Sessions the evidence of desertion, and it is probable that the Secretary of War will not permit the transmission of the State, through which it was proposed to run it, from the National Government.

The New Grenada Legislature have resolved to disobey certain instructions from Bogota and matters have thus become enbroiled so that serious consequences may be expected.

S. B. Chittenden has been nominated for both the short and long term of Congress by the Third District Republican Convention of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry S. McGraw, Esq., formerly a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, and for a number of years State Treasurer, has been nominated as Attorney General of Pennsylvania for the Maryland Legislature in Cecil county.

THE PRIZE RING.—The St. Louis *Dispatch*, of Saturday, says: "From present indications McCoole has rather warm work in prospective. Davis, not looking in the least discouraged by his defeat, has expressed a determination to challenge him to-night, at Canterbury Hall, to meet him again in the magic circle for $1,000 a side. Joe Coburn has also expressed a willingness to meet McCoole, and is pounding at trumpet-toungued, that that flag was never taken from us, and it is not in his power to leave it with us. We have yet to learn that the stars of our flag, that it was the flag of our fathers, that it floated over our Revolutionary sires, by the blessing of God, it shall float over our grave."

A MILLIONAIRE SPINSTER IN TROUBLE.—Miss Hetty R. Robinson, the aged spinster worth five millions, who last year instituted proceedings to break her aunt Howland's will, and got two millions more at the expense of certain charities named therein, has got herself into trouble, and may get out of it easy. The case is being examined by a Commissioner at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and not much information has leaked out. The Boston *Herald* says there is a bad forgery involved. Miss Robinson claims to break the will under the alleged contract. She has sent out the letter, and everything of real value taken away, and the letters and private papers of General Lee scattered over the loft.

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The Base Ball Epidemic.

The following editorial article, from the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* is both timely and appropriate: "We all know that at irregular intervals a dangerous epidemic sweeps over the country, affecting more or less all the people. The East tells us of thousands infected, and it requires no historical knowledge to see it in our own land. As with physical maladies, so also with moral contagions. A single case of crime is infectious, and that one example of a mighty offense against laws causes others. And it is a moral epidemic which is now raging in our land. Good, quiet people pass unscathed, there is a fever which is in the brains and affecting the minds of thousands of American citizens. Strange to say, this disease is principally limited to the male sex, and chiefly to those who have attained the age of thirty.

The prevailing insanity is known as "baseball," and never was there a more flagrant with more devoted followers than this god of physical sport. There seems to be a mania for action exhibited by its devotees, which savors of the mad cossacy which the Hellenes continually lived in. All of the leading players we have had their fingers broken, and some have had every finger broken twice. But this is not enough or an eye is received with such slight interest that we might suppose that the member had dwindled away. Bruises, falls, and the disasters of these reckless devotees is legion. Every boy who can muster a dozen of his mates has established or pretends to belong to a "club," and all the adjectives in the language are applied to the name of the organization. Two "Jumbos" or the "Invincibles," as Toodles has it, are all composed young Harrisburgers, and have for a set of years a decade. Then, also, is mythology laid under contribution, and "Olympic" brought to the front. Then, also, is the "Excelsior" organized, and every one of these towns was added to the Democratic and Conservative.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., October 2.—The attendance at the races to-day is very large. In the first three races of to-day there were four starters. Lindee won the race with a bay mare; second, Tennessee third; Yellow Hammer fourth.

In the second race won by Mr. Alexander's Watson, who won both heats; time 1:37½ and 1:38. In the third race Luther was first; Loadstone second; Knightwood third; time, 3:47.

Indian Depredations.

FORT LARAMIE, October 2.—A band of fifteen Indians stole a herd of cattle near this place on the 30th ult. They were pursued by lieutenants Bingham and Starring, with a party, who surprised them, killing all but four, and recovering the stock.

FROM UNIONTOWN.

The Body of Thairwell Taken to Brownsville for Interment—His Confession—The Author of the Bogus "Life" to be Prosecuted.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, October 2, 1866.

Yesterday evening, upon the arrival of Sheriff Boyd at the Poor Farm, some two miles from the borough, with the body of Thairwell, he was met by Mrs. Robert Herbert, of Brownsville, who repeated her request to obtain possession of the remains. The Sheriff remarked that all the preparations for the burial had been made, when she stated that she was well acquainted with Thairwell's family and relatives in England; had known him from boyhood, and did not wish that he should fill a pauper's grave. She further stated that in case the body was placed in her charge, she would pay all the expenses already incurred, remove it to Brownsville, and bury it in her own grounds. She plead so hard that the Sheriff finally relented and reconsidered his decision. A light spring wagon was then secured, the remains transported to Brownsville, and the funeral announced to take place this afternoon at three o'clock.

The author of the pamphlet purporting to be Thairwell's life (and which he repudiated on the scaffold) made his appearance in the borough this morning, and stated that it was true in every particular. The Sheriff was apprised of his presence, when he dissatisfied officers to arrest him, but the fellow succeeded in escaping. An effort is about to be made to institute legal proceedings against him.

Before Thairwell's execution, he stated to Iler, Mr. Davis that the confession he made at his trial was true, and that he regretted that he had not testified against Mrs Housman, as she had instigated and assisted him to committ the murder. He appeared to be deeply penitent and satisfied to meet his fate.

Mrs. Housman disposed of the property of her murdered husband, in Cookstown, about a month since, and suddenly disappeared. She was seen in Pittsburgh two weeks ago, and afterwards in Wheeling, where she stated that she intended to make her future home in the Western part of the State of Indiana. It is fortunate for her that she was not in this place yesterday, as she would certainly have been treated with violence by the incensed citizens.

THE CROPS.

The California Wine Crop—Favorable Prospects—Anticipated Effects of the Legislation on Brandy.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 24.

The prospect for a large wine crop this season is believed by well informed parties to be better than that of any previous year. In Los Angeles county the yield of grapes is said to be the largest ever known there, the vines being loaded down with clusters, and of unusual sweetness and flavor. The wine product this year in Los Angeles county will probably exceed that of 1865, by at least 60 per cent. Wine-makers in that section of the State think the vintage will commence by the 15th of September, and will be completed in a month. The crop of foreign varieties of grapes will be much less this year in the above named valleys than has been heretofore expected, as the most tender kinds—such as the Hamburg and Black Prince—have been badly scalded or burned by exposure to the sun and heat in June and July. The former variety of grape being exceedingly tender and exposed to the sun's rays, would be totally destroyed. In the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada the crop will be fully equal to that of 1865, and promise an unusually large yield. Grapes are ripening very early this season, and wine-making will be generally begun. The foreign kinds of grapes being principally confined to the vicinity of the Los Angeles or Mission grapes in this city bring $2 and 2½ cents per pound, so that hundreds of boxes of grapes will be shipped from this city. They will now have to sell their grapes to other wine makers, or else feed them to hogs or distill them into brandy. The latter alternative is the last to be resorted to, on account of the prejudice against all liquor employed. The price of new brandy is said to be less than the cost of casks, so that the only profit in putting it to market, so that competent wine-makers assert that the new law regulating brandy will be made this year in Los Angeles county. Another effect of the tax on brandy will be the manufacture of sweet wine, and the making of which considerable brandy is used in preparing it for market. It is now known to the public that the principal profit of the wine dealers is made on the sale of casks, wine making and transportation to market, all of which will now have to be defrayed by the consumer. The tax on brandy used in keeping casks sweet after cleaning will be saved, and the casks will be put up and sent to market dry, and when wanted for use filled with pure spirits. Under the present law the manufacturers of the most splendid brandy, but pure spirits, are obliged to put up their product in packages of eight gallons, as no less than that quantity can be stamped by the Government officials. This has been found to distill into brandy all wines that were carried under favor, or became injured from souring, and the loss of $2 per gallon on every package of wine is much greater than all the taxes will ever amount to. Under the new law wine growers will be allowed to distill their own wines into brandy, and will not be required to make it from wine bought by the dealers. They will now have to sell their grapes to other wine makers, or else feed them to hogs or distill them into brandy. The latter alternative is the last to be resorted to, on account of the prejudice against all liquor employed. The price of new brandy is said to be less than the cost of casks, so that the only profit in putting it to market, so that competent wine-makers assert that the new law regulating brandy will be made this year in Los Angeles county. Another effect of the tax on brandy will be the manufacture of sweet wine, and the making of which considerable brandy is used in preparing it for market. It is now known to the public that the principal profit of the wine dealers is made on the sale of casks, wine making and transportation to market, all of which will now have to be defrayed by the consumer. The tax on brandy used in keeping casks sweet after cleaning will be saved, and the casks will be put up and sent to market dry, and when wanted for use filled with pure spirits. Under the present law the manufacturers of the most splendid brandy, but pure spirits, are obliged to put up their product in packages of eight gallons, as no less than that quantity can be stamped by the Government officials. This has been found to distill into brandy all wines that were carried under favor, or became injured from souring, and the loss of $2 per gallon on every package of wine is much greater than all the taxes will ever amount to. Under the new law wine growers will be allowed to distill their own wines into brandy, and will not be required to make it from wine bought by the dealers. They will now have to sell their grapes to other wine makers, or else feed them to hogs or distill them into brandy. The latter alternative is the last to be resorted to, on account of the prejudice against all liquor employed.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

BY THE CABLE.

NO NEWS OF IMPORTANCE,

Condition of the English Markets.

GREAT BRITAIN.

News Unimportant.

LONDON, October 2.—There is no general news of importance to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, October 2.—Money market quiet and steady. Consols for money, 89½. The following are the quotations for American securities: Eries, 51; Illinois Central, 78¾; United States Five-Twenties, 71½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—Cotton market active, and prices have advanced ¼ penny. Sales to-day, 30,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 15d.

Breadstuffs easier; corn 29s 6d for Western mixed.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

Report of Military Commission.

Gen. Sheridan's Dispatches Confirmed.

The Massacre a Preconcerted Plan.

A Carnival of Fire and Bloodshed Arranged.

Mayor Monroe the Chief Conspirator.

No Safety for Union Men in New Orleans.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The New York *Tribune* has a special to-day from New Orleans, containing the report of the Military Commission to investigate the riots in that city. The report is signed by Generals Mower, Quincey, Gregg, and Baidey Smith. It gives a full synopsis of the evidence, confirming the dispatches of General Sheridan. The Commission gives the opinion that it was a preconcerted plan among rebel associations for the purpose of attacking the Convention if there was any possible pretext. But for the declaration of martial law and the presence of troops, fire and bloodshed would have raged through the night in all negro quarters of the city, and the lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob. Three colored lads declared they were rebel soldiers. The Board reviews the conduct of Mayor Monroe, and believe his action precipitated the consequences that ensued from his own acts. The party in power in New Orleans, as Mayor Monroe, is compelled to believe, if allowed to have their own way, without punishment for past offenses, will soon render New Orleans a place of insecurity for Northern lives and property.

Lecture by Hon. Charles Sumner.

BOSTON, October 2.—Hon. Charles Sumner delivered the opening lecture of the course before the Lowell Institute this evening. The hall—Huntington Hall, is a large audience. His subject was—The Presidential Policy; the one Man Power, and the Usurpation of Congress. The speaker was evidently prepared with much care, and spoke at length upon the present condition of the nation, and severely criticising the course of President Johnson and his counsellors.

Mr. Sumner spoke up to-night as follows: The President, wielding the one

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

PAST AND PRESENT RECORDS.

When Mr. JOHNSON wishes to spread himself with the luxuriance and beauty of a green bay-tree, he betakes himself with a happy facility of instinct to his former record, which his recent doings have so deplorably limited and blotted. But political strategy in CLYMER'S case, consists in placing his war record behind the screen, on the front of which is exhibited the shadowy form of a youthful Unionism, twin-born with his aspiration to the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania.

It is a good thing to have a fair and honorable past to appeal to, but it sometimes presents a contrast that makes the present more humiliating. And in the case of supposed improvement, we may give a person all the credit that he may deserve or claim, for repentance, without being willing to have him for Governor of Pennsylvania, especially when we can have a man like General GEARY, whose former deeds for the Union, on many a battlefield, furnish a record that requires no disguise.

What is true of Mr. CLYMER, in his political position, is true of the party with which he is connected and which he represents in the present canvass. The past record of it, in the times when the Union was threatened by a strong force of rebellion, was blackened with disgrace by the people of Pennsylvania, because it was blackened with disloyalty by its adherents. It gives no evidence of change or improvement in that respect. And the people of Pennsylvania, unless they wish to bring an eclipse upon the face of their glorious record, will beat it worse than they did three years ago. We can't subsist, like Mr. JOHNSON, on a past record, and we don't want it hid, like Mr. CLYMER. But like General GEARY, we want the past and present, consistent with each other, to be maintained for the safety of the country. Therefore General GEARY is our man for Governor. His record coincides with that of the State past and present.

THEIR TRUE FRIENDS.

The true friends of the Southern people are the loyal masses of the North. These are too independent politically, both in number and prestige, to need the party support of the South, and are therefore under no temptation, like the Democrats struggling for power, either to deceive or to wrong Southern people. The counsels and the action of the loyal people toward the South will bear the closest scrutiny of truth and candor. Those, therefore, who represent them as enemies to the Southern people or States, do the former a great wrong and the latter a great injury.

The loyal North, or, in other words, the Republican party, requires nothing which it does not itself practice. It wants the honest and faithful support of the United States Government, and just and equal representation, according to the voting population, in all the States, as set forth in the Constitutional Amendment. And these demands, we believe, would be more promptly met, if it were not for the pernicious course of the Northern Democrats, conservatives, copperheads sympathisers, or whatever their name is. And we deem it one of the most hopeful symptoms that we have yet seen in the South, that some of their journals begin to see and declare the folly of being deluded by the deceptive promises held out to them by their pretended friends, and of leaning upon such a broken reed as the shattered and faithless Democracy.

If the Southern people attend to their own important work of reconstructing their business and fortunes, broken by their wicked and foolish rebellion, and turn a deaf ear to the disappointed and ambitious politicians—and this is the counsel of their higher class of journals, in their calm moments—their political reconstruction will go on surely and safely, and as rapidly as is consistent with safety, under the friendly auspices of the United States Government. As their false Northern friends and Southern leaders protracted the war for their own selfish objects and by the most atrocious means, so now they are hindering the work of reconstruction, for the same purposes and by similar deceptions. No party can restore the Union. It is the work of the Government itself. And no department of the Government by itself can do it. Let the Southern people withdraw their misplaced confidence from the Northern party that has sunk into infamy, even at home, by its wrong-doings, and from the President as a single department of the Government, and trust only and entirely to the whole Government, Executive, Congress and the Judiciary, and all will go well.

COST OF GOVERNING THE SOUTH.

Let us look at the argument of the coalitionists on this point which they are so fond of proposing. Every Union man will at once recognize it as the old argument used by VALLANDIGHAM and his associates in opposition to prosecuting the war against rebellion. The vast expense of military operations was paraded before the country to secure a dishonorable and dangerous truce with rebels in arms. So now, the expense of the Government in the South is made an argument for withdrawing those agencies which are needed for the just and safe administration of the Government.

How absurd and deceptive this argument is will appear by the following considerations. There is no alternative at present, to the existing state of things, but to let the South govern us. This is what both they and their Northern allies are willing to do and are frying to accomplish by this election. Well, let us see how that would work. Would it diminish taxes? By no means, but it would double them, for nothing is surer than that under the domination of that coalition the National debt, that we are now diminishing at a rapid rate, would immediately be increased by the addition of the rebel war debt and the vast amount of claims for damages done during the rebellion and for the loss of slave property. We should have to pay not only for sustaining the Union, but also for the rebellion that made that expense necessary.

What would farms be worth with such a lien upon them? What would Government bonds be worth? Neither would be worth half what they are now. If any sane man wishes to throw away half of his honest and hard-earned savings, for the honor of being governed by the Southern rebels and their Northern allies, let him listen with a childish and unthinking faith to the argument of the coalitionists, from Mr. JOHNSON down to the humblest sponter, and vote the *anti*-Republican ticket. But if one wishes to keep his liberty, and his property, and his self respect, and the Union, let him vote the Republican ticket straight through.

DO IT FOR THEM.

The coalition party, or whatever they call it, has been conscious of having made a great mistake, ever since they nominated Mr. CLYMER for Governor. They found that the soldiers, even the few in their own party, were not so dull of memory or so lacking in soldierly spirit, as to have forgotten his speech and action in reference to the war. They have tried to get him off the track, but he would neither go off nor allow them to throw him off. *The Republicans will therefore have to do the job for them.* Time and Mr. CLYMER the candidate, have a week longer to run. Time will still run on, but the candidacy of Mr. CLYMER will run out without running him in. The overloaded party may as well take off its hat and be ready to thank the Republicans for doing it for them.

RETURNING TO SLAVERY.

The journals of the coalition, North and South, have given a good many evidences of great restiveness under the decree which has abolished slavery. And, in their utterances on the negro question, much has been said indicating a wish, if not an ultimate design, to restore slavery in some form, should they get the power in the Government to do it. A leading paper in the coalition interest has lately proposed it, as *an easy way* of obviating one of the main objections to the President's policy of reconstruction, viz., the objection that that policy would give the Secession States a larger representation in Congress than they had before they rebelled. By this it is meant that the old iniquity of the three-fifths representation would not be so hard a pill for Union men to swallow as the new and greater iniquity of a five-fifths representation of disfranchised negroes.

But the *World* is mistaken. The Union people do not intend to swallow either of these atrocious political wrongs. And hence they go for the Constitutional Amendment which, when adopted, will make the vote of a free white man in Pennsylvania as good as that of a free white man in South Carolina, whereas now, and forever if Mr. JOHNSON'S plan goes into effect, a vote in Pennsylvania counts only one-half as much as one in South Carolina.

And we say to every voter, *your ballot, next Tuesday, goes toward deciding whether your own vote hereafter shall count as much, or only half as much, as a vote cast by a man in Carolina or Georgia.* If you vote the Republican ticket, you vote as a man, for his own political manhood; if you do not, you assume the humble place *of half a man*, in Congressional representation and in the elections of President, as long as you live.

CONGRESS AND LEGISLATURE.

If there be one matter more important than others in the coming election, it is the choice of members of Congress. The issue having been made up between Congress and the President, it is being fought out by loyal men on one side and Southern traitors and Northern sympathizers with them on the other. By voting for candidates for Congress we vote directly on the important issue. After the discussion which has taken place during the campaign, it is hardly necessary to again say that the larger the loyal vote is the less room will there be for our opponents to resume the contest in the future. We want it finally settled now that loyalty shall be exalted and treason punished and disHonored.

But while returning loyal candidates to Congress may be regarded as merely a theoretical indorsement of that body, an opportunity is presented of making it practical by securing the requisite power in the State Legislature to ratify the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution. In case our opponents are not willing to take the vote for Congress as an expression of the people's will, let us make our majorities for the Legislature as large as possible. In the matter of amending the organic law of the land it is the duty of every man to make known his will. It is not enough to feel that the amendment will be ratified—every voter should act as though its success depended upon his vote, and be sure that his vote is polled early, in order that he may be at liberty the rest of the day to secure the presence at the polls of all his friends and neighbors.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This benevolent institution, under the management of ladies in our two cities, is pursuing efficiently and unostentatiously its work of humanity and kindness. At the meeting of its directors on Monday, Governor CURTIN was present and expressed himself highly interested in its object and operations. As the Governor may be deemed the originator of the enterprise, so honorable to the State, for educating the orphans of soldiers, he was particularly gratified to find a goodly number of this class enjoying instructions, and a home with parental care in this institution.

The Home is situated in Allegheny, under the supervision of some of our most worthy ladies, who, in succession, give personal attention to its affairs and internal management. For pecuniary support, it depends on the spontaneous contributions of the humane and Christian people, which are always thankfully received and judiciously expended.

ORGANIZE AND WORK.

We presume every district, township and ward of the county is organized for the contest, that reliable lists of the Union Republican voters are made out, and that all necessary arrangements are agreed upon for attending the polls on next Tuesday, from their opening to their close. There is not a moment to be wasted, no time should be lost in attending to it. If it is, there is still work to do, meetings to hold and attend, documents to circulate, backward persons to encourage and arouse. Let there be no relaxation of effort till the issue is decided, with the going down of the sun on the 9th, and then when the work ends, it will be *sun-down* to all the hopes of our antagonists.

THINK OF IT!

ANDREW G. CURTIN, through the Army of the Potomac and wherever else there was a Pennsylvania Regiment in the field, was known as the *Soldier's Friend;* and it was a title spontaneously conferred by the brave men, in view of his many offices of kindness toward them, not only in his official capacity but as a humane and patriotic man. HESTER CLYMER has a small war record too. Think of his being the successor of Governor CURTIN! Think of his being chosen while such a man as General GEARY is in the field as his competitor! It is too preposterous. There is no use of talking about it. It can't be done.

THE opposition sustain a policy that holds that as soon as the rebels quit murdering and starving Union soldiers, they had a right to resume the exercise of their former political privileges without any forfeiture. Having accepted the situation, they were relieved of all the punishment due to their offenses. So when Mayor MONROE and his band of murderers ceased slaughtering Union men in New Orleans, they were held not to have committed any offense against the law, and no steps have yet been taken to punish them for their enormous crimes. This is the manner in which "my policy" works. Every man who wishes to manifest his detestation of it should make it his duty to work from now until the closing of the polls.

THE President once said that he could not recognize as loyal any State whose people acknowledged the validity of debts contracted and obligations incurred to aid the effort to destroy the Government. South Carolina maintains to this day the validity of the rebel debt, and the President now says that her people are more loyal than the people of Pennsylvania. The policy of Congress secures the repudiation of that debt forever, while that of the President leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the rebels themselves. In order that any lingering hopes that the rebels may have may be forever removed, let every loyal man cast his vote in favor of the Constitutional Amendment.

IN his speech in Washington the other day, the President said that it was his design to effect as speedily as possible a restoration of peace and harmony throughout the whole country. These are brave words but they do not mean anything, for he continues to quarrel with the people who put down the rebellion, and have a right now to arrange the terms. If he really desires peace he can secure it by bringing about a surrender of treason to loyalty, but never by a surrender of loyalty to treason.

COMPARED with the interests involved, a little time of each day until after election will be as nothing. The country expects each man to do his duty, and to do it promptly and well. Let the work of organization be thoroughly accomplished so that every loyal vote may be polled.

EVERY man who believes that in the work of reconstruction traitors must take back seats, should feel it to be his individual duty to see that every loyal vote is brought out to swell the majorities for the great Union Republican ticket.

CONFIRMATION—A SOUTHERN VIEW.

In illustration of what we have said elsewhere, that judicious minds in the South are withdrawing from the Democrats and from Mr. JOHNSON, their misplaced confidence, we give below an extract from the Georgia *Constitutionalist*, although there is in it evidence of the strong delusion that the writer still labors under, a result of error and excited passion, yet it shows a glimmer of the true light, and the circulation of such views in the South cannot but be beneficial:

"The Democratic leaders all over the country knew A. Johnson. They knew W. H. Seward. They had been deceived by both of them. Yet their leadership was accepted. The result is, that every body is disgusted. The Radicals are in a rage of joy at the victories they have achieved and still expect.

"That Mr. Seward and his immediate followers are prepared to 'turn tail,' (as father Abraham would say) the reports of their private conversations, which seem not to afford evidence, Mr. Seward is reported to have said that Johnson has become mad (crazy), and that he (Mr. Seward) is content to be under the harrow for the next two years, to prevent him doing mischief, and save the country from destruction. Mr. Raymond is reported to have said, that they must stand by Johnson, or in his rage he would hand the Government over to the rebels. Such language, if used, is employed to justify the assent to the impeachment of Johnson, which for a *quid pro quo*, they are preparing to yield. If this hypothesis be true, Jefferson Davis may congratulate himself that his present jailor has before him a greater humiliation than it is possible for him to inflict.

"The violence and other phases of the political canvass are the absorbing topic of conversation, even in circles and on occasions when politics are usually ignored. The probable results I have already predicted—with what reason, the Maine election will have already told you. The Democrats have already received a sad lesson, and they are destined to be humbled still lower. It was a proverb of Franklin's that, 'If a man cheat me once, he is a knave; if he cheat me twice, I am a fool.' They have put themselves under the leadership of a man whose whole career is one of fraud, violence and unblushing demagoguery; one who has been steadily and justly denounced as most unfit to govern; they have accepted as a leader when great qualities were most needed.

"Mr. Johnson's tour does not mend the business for him. It is impossible to express the vehemence with which he is denounced by men of all parties. He has sunk to the level (if he were ever above it) of Secretary Seward and Parson Brownlow. He is no longer feared by the Radicals; he is simply hated and despised. A few who would apologize for him say that he is simply unfortunate in his temper, but that has no record of principle to fall back upon, has no recanted except to withhold."

The Richmond *Whig* feels the same sentiment pervading, as it were, the very atmosphere that it breathes, and affecting all minds like a mysterious visitation of unseen and uncontrollable power. Thus it pensively philosophises on the subject:

"A sudden sense of impending calamity, which can be attributed to no particular and well-defined cause, sometimes settles upon the minds of masses of men at one and the same moment. Such an unaccountable and unwarranted fear, a mysterious instinct, or a rational deduction from a general survey of public affairs, has within a few days past, taken possession of the Southern mind. A shadow, gigantic and gloomy, hovers over us all, oppressing our spirits and exciting our fears."

These are promising symptoms of returning reason and health to the South. We differ from the *Whig*, in being able to see "a particular and well-defined cause" for the feeling that is expressed by it. It is a "rational deduction," undoubtedly, from the indications given in the North, of the unshaken resolution of the loyal people to have things put in their right condition, in spite of the unwise and vain policy of the President, and of the baby HERCULES, conservatism.

THERE is no doubt that during the war the Southern people waged a fierce rebellion against the Government, and that the Democratic party, as an organization, aided them to the full extent of their sympathy. Nor is there any doubt that during the same time the great mass of the people of the North were loyal to the Government, and that the Union Republican party, as an organization, sustained both the people and the Government in putting down the rebellion. In face of these facts, the President says that the former are now loyal and the latter disloyal. Is it natural to suppose that such a metamorphosis has taken place in public sentiment?

NO MAN should flatter himself with the dangerous conviction that our majorities will be so large that his vote will never be missed. Let every man be able to say when he sees the footing up of the grand result that his vote helped to accomplish it. Let no man have it to say that the majority would have been one vote greater had he gone to the polls.

IT is important that every man should vote early, so that there may not be such a rush at the polls in the evening that votes be lost. By voting early every man can be at liberty to aid in bringing out his friends and neighbors.

EXAMINE well your tickets. Compare them carefully with the tickts published by the Union papers in your neighborhood. Our opponents are well practiced in iniquity and will not hesitate to commit frauds upon voters.

BE careful of your tickets for Congressmen. The enemy are making great efforts to elect their candidate for Congress, and will not scruple to impose upon Union voters with fraudulent tickets.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. John Morrissey's star is said to be under a cloud. It was morally certain that he would go to Congress from Ben. Wood's old district a few days ago, but now the "machine" is out of order and beyond repair; in other words, the persons whom he relied upon to nominate him have abandoned him and gone over to a rival candidate. The defection occasions much stir in pugilistic and political circles, and the upshot of it may be that the knight of the P. R. may announce himself as an independent candidate.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: I hear that Secretary Stanton was quite anxious that General DIX should waive all claims upon the French mission, in order that his own chances for the position might be benefited, but, with the suits pending against him, it is difficult to see how he could have accepted the mission just at present, had he been appointed. The War Secretary, however, is confident that the suits commenced and rumored so easily got up, will, when he will be at liberty to go where he likes. In his position in the Cabinet he can fight these suits with much more advantage than he could as a private citizen, and this is a paramount reason for his retention in the position he now holds.

—The Alexandria, La., *Gazette* says that Rufus King Cutler, of New Orleans, aggravated by General Sheridan's dispatches and remarks, sent a friend to the Commander of the department of the Gulf to inquire if that great military personage would accept a challenge, and that the General said that if those invited with inquisition upon him on account of his former political heresies, Mr. Beecher has ten readers in the *World* where he has one in the *Independent*, though it is probable that the latter have far more need of sound religious instruction than the former."

The expressed irony about the *Independent* contained in this paragraph, is mild compared with the constructive sarcasm which it would seem to apply to Mr. Beecher.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—On Monday, October 8th, there will be a partial eclipse of the sun, which, however, cannot be seen in this part of the United States but will be visible in New England. It occurs in the morning, at the time of new moon, and will be the last eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until August 7th, 1869.

Ladies' Hats, Boots and Collars.

A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette*, discourses as follows on one or two points of interest to the ladies:—In the country and at the seaside, hats are almost universally worn, the "chapeau marin," or glazed sailor hat, of white or pale grey, with a trimming of scarlet or cerise velvet floating in long streamers behind, and a silver anchor perhaps in front, being by far the most in favor. Sometimes the trimming is light blue watered silk ribbon, and young girls frequently wear flat straw hat surrounded merely with a light blue veil. Straw hats are mostly edged with narrow velvet, and have broad velvet bands upon which either a row of single flowers or a wreath of flowers or leaves falling behind or on one side is fixed. Bonnets for country and seaside wear are chiefly of black ribbon or black lace, trimmed with jet ornaments, and having a small wreath composed of a single rose and cornflowers, a bud or two, falling on one side. The strings have invariably broad black lace edgings to them. The fashionable boot, which is also high as it has been for some time past, is still worn with tassels. Generally, only the uppers are of leather, the remaining portion being of some fine kid in the form of a minute grey pattern, with which even the tall heels are frequently covered. Boots of black kid are commonly stitched with white or scarlet thread. At the seaside the "bottine jaune" is the fashion, of course, next to yellow. The "bottine rouge" is, however, coming into favor. The fashionable collar for ladies at the "bains de mer," is the ordinary men's turned-down collar reversed—that is to say, instead of the edges being turned down, they are turned up and rounded up from the bottom. The body of the collar is usually white, but turned up corners being sometimes blue, pink, mauve, buff or light green. Occasionally the collar itself is of some quiet shade of color, in which case the turn-up corners are commonly white.

ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at their recent session in Baltimore, set themselves firmly against every scheme of raffles, lotteries or gift enterprises, or schemes of hazard, or chances of any kind, as a means of raising funds for any purpose of relief or assistance for any individual member or jurisdiction over which they have any control. The total number of members of Lodges in the United States is 172,175, and of Encampments 25,746. Pennsylvania has the largest membership, 51,708 in the Lodges, and 5,911 in the Encampments. Ohio is next, with 22,691 members of Lodges, and 4,527 members of Encampments. Maryland has 14,146 members of Lodges, and 1,402 members of Encampments, and Indiana 11,283 members of Lodges, and 2,324 members of Encampments. The total amount of relief granted during the year is $1,000,000. The receipts were about $900,000, of which Pennsylvania granted $179,741; Maryland, $71,258; Ohio, $60,174; and Indiana, $44,627. The total sum paid to the members of the Order for mileage and per diem, was $11,929 50. The heaviest amount for mileage was paid to the representative from Oregon, who traveled 6,510 miles and received $651. The next in amount was the California representatives, who traveled 5,667 miles, and received each $566 70 mileage, except one who came from Marysville, an additional distance of 363 miles, and he received $603 10. All the members received $25 per diem, five days' session at $5 each.

TO UNION MEN.

THE WORK BEFORE THEM.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive County Committee, at Headquarters, on Saturday, it was, on motion of John H. Stewart, Esq.,

Resolved, That we urge upon our political friends in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and throughout the county, to devote the coming week exclusively to the perfecting of their party organizations, the appointment of Block and Vigilance Committees in every Ward, Borough, Township and Election Precinct, the appointment of challengers at the polls and such other matters of detail as will insure an overwhelming Republican triumph.

Let every patriotic citizen, at this critical hour, at whatever personal sacrifice, give one week of labor to the final preparations for the great struggle now so closely at hand.

Headquarters open at all hours for distribution of tickets, posters for the polls, &c., &c.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Chairman County Committee.
T. M. BAYNE, Secretary.

OUR CAMDEN CORRESPONDENCE.

Burgettstown Fair—Large Attendance—Spanish Sheep and other Live Stock.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BURGETTSTOWN, Washington Co., Pa., } October 2, 1866. }

The Union Agricultural Society's Annual Fair is now in full blast at this place, promising to eclipse, in attendance and interest, anything of the kind that has heretofore occurred in the county. Besides the usually large crowd from the surrounding country, large numbers are here from abroad—the facilities for reaching this place now being very excellent over the great Pan Handle railroad. The exhibition of live stock is said to be very fine, while the number of agricultural implements, machenery and other manufactures, is also large. Floral Hall, however, has not been forgotten, and the fair ladies are displaying their contributions with great interest. But the greatest attraction centers in the Spanish sheep, and those competent to judge say that Vermont has never excelled this department. The day is very propitious, and this, with the attractions of the pretty girls (who are here in immense numbers), the excitement of the horse ring, the enlivening strains of music, make a gay and interesting scene for your correspondent. But we must defer particulars until to-morrow.

Yours, &c., J. M. C.

Political Rowdies.

The political influence exercised by the worst class of rowdies in most of our large cities has long been a matter of public scandal. A recent case is instanced by the New York *Times*. It states that three ruffians entered a liquor store called for liquor, became noisy, and upon being remonstrated with by the landlady, at once commenced an assault upon her and upon an old man (her uncle who attended the bar. Both of the victims were severely, one, it is supposed, fatally, beaten. The wretches are well known "politicians" who reside in the Nineteenth Ward, and who are supposed to be useful men on all voting days. On Thursday last they were taken before a Mr. Justice Kelly. Evidence was adduced showing the fearful character of the assault, and its probable fatal termination in the case of the landlady. But Judge Kelly, after hearing all that had to be said, consented to release the whole of them on a bail of $300 each.

That bail probably have been the end of the prosecution in a clear case of attempted murder, but that the Coroner was called in to hold an *inter view* on examination of the body of the rearrest first of two of the accessories to the assault, who were again released on $1,000 bail each. A few hours after the principal criminal was also arrested, and he, too, was once more set free on giving bail in the sum of $5,000, for which one of the accomplices became surety. Well may the *Times* say, that with their daily experience of this sort of thing before the police in the petty courts, what have organized gangs of rowdies—especially if they are *working politicians*—to fear from Judges or Coroners?

Position of Admiral Farragut.

The following letter from Admiral Farragut will show that his presence with the Presidential party in the recent tour cannot be tortured into an indication that he favors the President's policy, as it shows that in his estimation he is precluded from taking any part in politics by his position as a naval officer:

NEW YORK, September 24, 1866. }
113 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET. }

SIR: Your invitation to be present at national convention of soldiers and sailors to be held at Pittsburgh on the 25th inst., has just been received. As it differs so widely from the time is too limited; but on principle I am, as an officer of the navy, unwilling to take any part in political associations, and must ask you to excuse yourself for the pleasant tone of your letter, I beg to decline the invitation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Esq., Chairman Committee, &c.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Judge Underwood, of Virginia, clearly understands the position of the law, and seems very cautious in his observation and interpretation of it. He removed the seat of justice from Norfolk to Richmond before the act of Congress authorizing the removal was passed, and, after what he had done was, in due course, legalized, he adjourned court after the first Monday in October, instead of the regular November term. The time appointed has come and the prisoner's counsel are ready to proceed: but the question is asked, what can the entire judicial procedure is wrong and void from the beginning. Judge Underwood will probably have to treat all that was done by him in June last as a nullity, and go to Norfolk and begin anew. What, in the meantime, the trial which the public so generally demand, is indefinitely postponed. Other difficulties hang around the case, but this is the main one.

OIL VS. COAL FOR STEAM.

Interesting Tests and the Results.

Some recent experiments in England in the use of oil, instead of coal, for steamers, are summed up as follows:

This invention in its present form is not likely to supercede the use of coals for land engines, but appears to be one of great value for seagoing steamers. Thus, in the case of the Persia, one of the Cunard line of steamers, the following calculations will show what the result of the successful use of oils would be to its owners. It is calculated from what is now being done, that eight gallons of oil per hour will be sufficient for each furnace, and that the steamer's fourteen furnaces, in a voyage of twelve days, will consume, therefore, 32,256 gallons, weighing 160 tons, and costing £1,000. The Persia takes for her voyage out 1,500 tons of coal, costing on board about £1,800; thus showing that the cost of oil is £190 greater than the cost of coal. But against that there is a saving of 1,340 tons, which at £3 per ton for freight is a gain of £3,903; deducting from which the £190, the actual gain from one voyage is shown to be £3,803, to which must be added the saving of a stoker's wages, as the apparatus is self-acting When once fairly in operation. The principle of the invention seems to be also applicable to smelting, glass making, and other similar purposes, where intense heat is required and must be under perfect control.

The invention by which this oil is utilized is as follows:

It consists in placing within the fire-box of an ordinary marine boiler a generator into which the crude oil, costing about six pence per gallon, is admitted, in combination with a jet of steam, the two producing hydro carbon gas, which, coming in the heating surface of the boiler, produces steam rapidly, with scarcely any smoke and no smell. This method of using petroleum, shale or other earth oils, may be thus briefly described. Knowing that at a certain heat, viz., that of iron at a dull red, petroleum, shale oil, &c., will be converted into gas, there is introduced into the ordinary furnace space of the steam boiler an apparatus consisting of a gas receiver or distributor, below which are placed two pipes, connected with the receiver at its ends. Into these retorts or generators, the oil is introduced through a feed pipe, the generators, in the first instance, being brought to the required heat by means of a small coal fire. The oil is then turned on, and immediately in coming in contact with the heated iron generators is converted into gas, and rushes up into the receiver, whence it issues through small holes, and is burned as ordinary gas. All being in working order, the coal fire is raked out, and another receiver with burners is placed on the empty grate, and being connected by a pipe with the upper receiver, a portion of the gas is thus conducted below the generators and burned under them to keep them up to a requisite heat. This is the method of burning oil alone; but it is found that by introducing a small jet of steam or a stream of water along with the oil, the heat of the gas is very much intensified, and the oil required very much less; also that nearly all smoke and waste of carbon are prevented. The action of the water or jet of steam is as follows: The oil, by its peculiar nature, being first decomposed, a quantity of carbon previously held in chemical union becomes separated and free as soon as the conversion into gas takes place. The water also being decomposed in its elements, the oxygen unites with the free carbon, forming carbonic acid, and the hydrogen mixes with the remaining portion of the free carbon, in which state the whole of the products are consumed, the union of carbon and hydrogen producing heat of very great intensity.

VARIETIES.

Louis Napoleon is said to be thinking of a Life of Charlemagne. He had better be looking after his own, if reports be true.

A Frenchman rated for not marrying, said he knew of no woman he hated so much as to make her his wife.

A woman in Charleston, South Carolina, begged for $80 to bury her husband. A benevolent lady visited her home to take her the money. In a darkened apartment lay the corpse, the widow was crying and everything looked very melancholy. She left the $80 and stole away with her parasol. Returning she found the corpse carefully counting the money.

A house in England is built on a foundation of horses' skulls taken from an adjacent battlefield.

In Spain the sale of newspapers is prohibited in the public streets.

Mr. Quilp has just discovered that there is quite a difference between sunshine, between having your choice and taking it.

A lady in Jersey City on her death bed accused her husband of poisoning her. The poor man was quite startled until a post-mortem examination was clearly shown as the cause.

A returned soldier, supposed to be dead, found his wife in Osage, Mo., remarried. He quarreled with her husband, shot him dead, and was immediately lynched by the neighbors. They do business promptly out west.

Queen Victoria has promoted her John Brown "for good conduct." He was reported in disgrace and lamentably given to drink.

Michigan Productions.

The total receipts of flour at Detroit, in 1865, were 448,236 barrels; of wheat, 1,197,000 bushels; corn, there were 4,77,773 bush, and of oats, 594,-958 bush, all of which aggregates show an extraordinary increase over 1864. Of the fruit-growing fertility of Michigan, no better fact can be adduced, than the sale of 75,000 barrels of home raised apples, in the city of Detroit market, in 1866. The yearly receipts of butter at the "City of the Straits," amounted to 1,782,722 pounds. Lake fish, to the amount of 50,790 packages, were received by electric Detroit, and the city distills 12,-000,087 pounds were received by rail, in 1865, while shipments exceeded receipts by 2,000,000 pounds, owing to many having been holded over from the clip the previous season. The heaviest wool houses of Detroit predicts a decided increase in quantity and improvement in quality over their shipments this year. There are three extensively wholesale dry goods stores in the city, with a few less than a dozen prominent wholesale and retail. The amount of sales in dry goods alone in Detroit for 1865 was $5,250,000. There are 20 exclusively wholesale grocery houses in Detroit. Within the city limits in 1865, 5,770,000 feet of lumber were manufactured, exclusive of 19,662,000 pieces lath and 6,100 cords of shingles. The receipts at Detroit, for the same period, were 27,022,000 feet.

Sweet Cider All the Year Round.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

One package will preserve 25 gallons. It will keep one barrel of Cider sweet all the year round. Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest rates, by MOSS & KRAMER & McKAIG'S DRUG STORE, Market street, Corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

PRIME INDIGO!

PRIME INDIGO!

Prime Indigo,
For Dyeing Purposes,
For Dyeing Purposes,

That Cannot be Equalled for Quality or Price, That Cannot be Excelled for Quality or Price.

AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 51 Market street,
No. 51 Market street,

Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth Street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth Street.

oct 1T&W

CHOLERA. CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never purchase a new tried or untried article, when an old and reliable article can be had.

When the Cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

FLEMING'S CHOLERA MIXTURE

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at JOS. FLEMING'S *Drug* Store, Corner of the Diamond near Fourth Street. Remember her the place. Remember the place. JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist.

sel MT&W 84 Market Street.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE

The most durable, at 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE

The most simple, at 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE

THE BEST, At 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE

THE ONLY

Family Sewing Machine,

At 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

COMMERCIAL ROUTE FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN, in Allegheny and Manchester. For particulars, inquire at THIS OFFICE. se28-tf

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY. } Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.

THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting

U. S. 7-30 NOTES,

1st SERIES, INTO

U.S. 5 20 GOLD BEARING BONDS

Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying to the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.

au29-ym D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

J. Y. SMITH. H. K. PORTER.

SMITH & PORTER,

ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS,

And Manufacturers of an Improved and Patented

Well Boring and Pumping Machine.

Also, OIL TOOLS, with Patent Joint, MINE LOCOMOTIVES, &c., &c. Our ROCK DRILL of solid steel, is of an entirely new pattern, and drills much faster than any heretofore used.

Office: Cor. Water st. and Cherry Alley, PITTSBURGH.

se7-1y

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS, Twist Drills,

Drill Chucks, &c.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

au26-daw

FOR SALE.

A CONTROLLING INTEREST

In an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in the city of St. Louis, Mo., now and for many years past in active operation, and enjoying a large patronage, being principally engaged in house building work. Further information may be obtained of Messrs. GRAEF, RENNETT & CO., No. 124 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo. se27 1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING

CAN BE HAD IN SEWICKLY.

By making immediate application to

"A," LOCK BOX 44,
PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE.

oct3-R

FOR SALE—

A FIRST-CLASS

PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE,

In one of the best locations in the city. Can be had at a bargain, as the owner is about to change his business. Inquire of

J. J. RENDER & CO.,
Corner of Wayne and Liberty streets.

oct3-8

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE PROPRIETOR of this emporium of amusement having been much disappointed by the Losses thereof, takes leave to inform the public that it will now be rented to respectable and reliable parties by the day or week, until the first of January next, for Concerts, Balls, Lectures, or first-class Exhibitions. In the meantime, it may be rented by the year from and after that time. oct3 4

PITTSBURGH

CHORAL UNION.

The regular Rehearsals of the Choral Union will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, October 4, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, corner Liberty and Hand streets. All members are requested to be present and return books belonging to the Society.

oct3-8 JAMES DOBY, Secretary.

ELEGANT

FURNISHED DWELLING

FOR RENT OR SALE,

NO. 35 FERRY ST., PITTSBURGH.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Apply TO-DAY OR THURSDAY, AT No. 171 WOOD STREET.

WM. FREW.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

October 1, 1866.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$ 120 223 65
U. S. Bonds and securities	524 300 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	69 148 97
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	169 178 28
National Currency	26 530 00
Due from approved Banks	2 375 74
Cash Items, &c	14 901 33
Banking House and Lot	12 984 11
Expenses and Taxes	8 701 21
Total	$1 229 559 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 350 000 00
Individual Deposits	405 314 74
Due Treasurer of United States	160 745 89
Due to Banks and Bankers	373 75
Dividends Unpaid	312 800 00
Due Sinking Fund Treasury	698 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	7 500 00
	58 873 22
	$1 229 559 29

The above is a true abstract from the quarterly report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

oct 3T JAS. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, October 2d, 1866.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$ 317 158 60
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	500 000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	30 630 00
Other U. S. Securities on hand	308

The Daily Commercial

OCTOBER.

From the North American Farmer.]

From the brown and far off hills
The dark line is hard and fine,
While trees are crowding thick and fast,
Where Summer wild flowers grew.

The Maple's gold and crimson leaves
Like blood stains on the green,—
And purple asters ope their bloom
Beside each forest stream.

The woods like some grand temple stands
Beneath the growing skies,
While down the long dim aisles, the haze
Like chisel'd ring incense lies.

No organ's majestic notes
Come pealing on the air—
No choral strain triumphant floats
Along these arches fair—

No voice is heard—no sound, save but
The brooklet rippling flow,
Or whistling quail in covert thick,
Where leaves scarcest berries grow.

Perchance some frightened rabbit's tread,
Mag wake an echo there,
Or drowsy hum in hollow tree
Fall on the dreamy air.

The sunflower and the golden rod
Their gaudy hues unfold,
And seem as if some Midas touch
Had changed them into gold.

The grapes in purple clusters hang
Upon the clinging vine,
All in the orchard, and the leaves,
Thermy apples shine.

But through the forests, o'er the hills
A voice came whispering low—
It mingles with the wintry winds
And of the coming snow.

The crimsoned leaves to earth must fall,
And brown are the fields—
Oh! and it seems that aught so fair
Should ever fade or die.

We read on every falling leaf
This lesson most sublime,
That Resurrection's holy power
Shall triumph over time.

For though the summer flower may fade,
The Spring with sun and rain
Shall make them live again in bud and vale
To bud and bloom again.

LONGEVITY.

The Life of Jews and Christians.

At the recent meeting of the British Association Dr. Richardson read a paper "On the Comparative Vitality of the Jewish and Christian race."

We give a sketch of the paper and the discussion that followed. Dr. Richardson said:—

We see a race living through centuries, often under great privations, intermarrying and taking in no new blood, and yet showing a higher fanity than the freest peoples. Why is this? Is it from race, manner, custom? To quote M. audin: "Here is a race which counts less arriages, produces a lesser number of children, which knows better how to preserve en, has less stillborn, more old people, less ickden, longer average duration of life than those tributed, from the value of which I do not infend to detract, are they the signs of a congenital periority of organization, of a more energetic *vitalis*, or are they exclusively an advantage race?" Or, to quote another author, Burdach:

"The Jews prove to us that human life acquires more tenacity by persistent labor, produced that the work be not of a nature to break e spirit and paralyze the spontaneity. Their ergetic, indeed, in almost every part of Gerany may be considered poor, and yet their ortality is less than that of the Christians (in ny and in 21 Christians at Breslau)." If seek for information respecting the questions from the learned statistician Liggyt himself, we find him expressing the following: darried at an earlier age than the Christians, ey enjoy longer the conservative influence of atrimony, statistics having demonstrated the juries of celibacy as concerns the duration life. The fecundity of their marriages beg less, they rear their children more successfully. Until now they have rarely lowed any profession requiring hard sor; they attach themselves in preference to manufacture, banking, the arts, sciences, literaand public offices. Not only is their so-ety undentable, but their alimentary provisions conduce to hygiene. Family advice n developed more fully among them than ong Christians, ensures a more watchful care children and aged and infirm parents, natural d to the new-born infant, and a more efficaus assistance to the poor. Their charity is equalled; their morality is demonstrated by icial statistics; firmness and serenity of nd are the most prominent points in their aracter, and, proceed from a profound faith unalterable confidence in Providence." Dr. hardson's views on the whole question were is stated: "The Jews, springing originally m a healthy, but not a high means a perfectly eloped human standard, have retained their nitive advantages solely in the presence of surrundg conditions. They illustrate that, under inarriage, a race does not deteriorate; they ow on the other hand that a race does under the same influence, physically adce. Isolated, perforce, from the communi- among which they have been thrown, they e escaped by necessity the destructive vices the peoples of other faiths. The eminent luxe of the Mohammedan and the prodigal lux- of the Christian have been to them always thorn. Their isolation has saved, and still es their children from the contraction of the ious epidemic diseases; while the same isoon equally preserves their males from the corctions equally dangerous and in the result re destructive. Above all, from their frugal temperate habits, they have been throughout all their trials preserved from personal ry; they have not contracted black care nor ivated broken heart. The maxim, "Let us and drink, for to-morrow we die" has been them a warning, not a practice; and whilst r neighbors have spent their whole means, have with despair looked on the next sun, Jew has seen in the same means the rise of sunes and felt that to him they could not ne to destroy. Thus fortified by individual ength, the persecutions of the race have been olved as much by individual resistance as by eral diffusion; the vitality of the fabric of the race ung upon the perfect integrity of its parts. se are the true lessons taught by this history of the Richardsons could see in the his- no evidence fostering any traditional superditions. He saw in it no evidence of great sicality or mental vitality on the part of this ple; he could see in it no marvellous wisdom influence of special hygienic law. That he saw was the favorable existence of a ple who, by nature, are temperate, provi- and faithful, and who, by necessity, have n driven to pursue those virtues; and what learned was that Christians and Mohamans, before they degraded their own sysso high above the Jewish, should first rate on their own systems those principles which the Jew has been sustained with such l steadiness and force from generation to eration.

e Rev. Mr. Cairns remarked that during present outbreak of cholera, the London s had escaped from the epidemic, though g in the midst of Christians who ad died a it. He attributed this to theirgeneral erance.

Camps thought, in opposition to Dr. Richon, that the circumstances mentioned as g peculiar to the Jewish race were to be ibuted to the special influence of provial arrangement.

B. W. Foster considered that the small lity among the children of Jews, and the uniformity among the people, were due to the that want was almost unknown to them the excellence and effectiveness of their ite. He also stated that the surgical operaus upon Jews in the queen's Hospital Birgham, were followed by much better results similar operations among Christians. This owing to their greater vitality.

Richardson said that at the last outbreak olera in London the Jews had a remarkaimmunity from the disease, but this one had not escaped, for it was stated in the *ish Chronicle* that there had been twenty ve cases among them. These, however, occurred in a cluster, and might be attrito some special circumstances. With e to drunkenness, the Jews escaped its more than any other race. They were the temperate of all people. He understood their children did not drink wine unt were received into the synagogue, an it was only a light description of wine. ewish gentleman observed that he though was very little foundation for that state-

Richardson thought that, as a rule, the took very little wine. He did not know her, as a rule, they smoked much, but, as he had seen, they smoked like chimneys. Humfry, the President, said that, in spite ermurrings, the Jews were a long-lived healthy race, and this was owing mainly eir great temperance and the care that bestowed on the management of their ren.

Nilsson thought he could trace their great ty to the absence of disease among their ren, and to their homes not being so overled as was the case with other portions of opulation.

FALL FASHIONS.

t to Wear and How to Wear It.

ning day in New York was unpleasant, notwithstanding, the bazaars were well with ladies, anxious to look upon the ies in bonnets and dresses which were on to their view. The following is a of the styles of hat to be worn this Fall: seful evening hat is of white velvet, in shape, and trimmed with purple velvet. strings are edged with white lace, and is a purple and white flower on the top, a smaller flower in the center of the an to correspond with that on the out-

ther of green velvet, trimmed with white, lace of velvet, with jet ornaments, and a white lace in front. Another style is a bonnet, trimmed with a row of fringes the upper part of the crown, made of sout and pearls, white marabout across ck, and pearl pendants around the entire

ther very pretty style is in black velvet, ed with jet and velvet, and made in a ape. The front is like that of the cottage with a wide crown, closely fitting at the of the head. A hat of white marabout ed with pink velvet is tasteful and atve.

t of the round hats are of the turban There appears to be no winter style in hats.

Marie Stuart style is made of blue royal , with long blue strings; a white lace barbe g around the front, and falling in long er the blonde hair in ringlets.

hat known as *le incroyable*, is of white velvet, adorned with white flowers with l pendants; a veil and covered with lace forming the inside trimming. It has nuve strings, and narrow grass strung the shade, and a white marabout fringe back.

hite silk—Catalan shape—is trimmed with flowers, with a lace barb flowing over velvet strings; pendant purple flowers. fringe attached to be worn in the ears to the outside trimming.

xtremely unique style consists of a straw of white satin slightly shirred over a Catalan with a purple velvet wreath ornamentedge.

ull dress, curls will be much worn, with- "waterfall." The front hair is arranged ge curls on many puffs.

hoop skirts manufactured by Wests, y & Co. are acknowledged by all to be the most elegant ever presented to the public. "Empress Trail" and "Pride of the are deemed indispensable to a ladies'

present styles will not be changed as in- , but will remain as they are this fall nter. Perhaps by next spring a change will be made.

SPHLET on the needle-gun, by General dreourt contests the idea that battles of ecent day are more sanguinary than of former periods. The writer says: "At no the combatants lost a quarter of their e men; at Marengo and Solferino an at the battle of Senef, fought between the e Conde and the Prince of Orange, the nies lost a third of their numbers, and ind three horses killed under them. le muskets, old halberds, and clumsy of that time so far behind the present f the needle-gun. Finally, at the battle ova the Prussians and Austrians lost an of the troops engaged and yet fought stinacy." The inference which the Gen- says is that the new arms kill more , but the battle is of shorter duration. result is that there are less victims. although it may be imprudent not to the new engines of war, they do not alone to secure victory. That depends ll on the genius of the General and the e of the soldiers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager.....J. THORPE.
Treasurer.....HARRY EVERINGTON.

THIRD NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

The celebrated Comedians, whose artistic excellence has secured a world wide reputation, by their truthful representations of Irish and Yankee life,

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the admired drama, the Tyrone Power, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK; OR, AN IRISHMAN'S FORTUNE.....W. J. Florence.
Pandeen O'Rafferty.....
To conclude with the Protean Farce, written by W. J. Florence, entitled
MRS. HIEVOUS ANNIE.
Mrs. Florence in five characters, introducing several songs; one celebrated dance, a Zingarella.....Mr. W. J. Florence.
Tim Scanlan.....

MASONIC HALL—

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE
SPAULDING BROTHERS,
SWISS BELL RINGERS,
The Premier Troupe of the World.
The Great American Lady Harpist,
GEORGIE DEAN SPAULDING.
The Beautiful Soprettress,
KATE LOUISE BUTCHINSON,
And
"THAT HUMOROUS WATSON,"
Together with the entire Company, will appear
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
N. B.—Ensure your tickets during the day at the Music Stores of C. C. MELLOR, KLEBER & BRO. CHARLOTTE BLUME and WAMELINK & HERR and avoid the crowd at the Hall door in the evening. oct2

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
FRED AIMS.....Manager.
Monday Evening and during the week, will be produced the magnificent Fairy Spectacle entitled THE ICE WITCH; or the KNOBY'S FAIRY HAND, with entire new and beautiful Scenery, magnificent Costumes, Delightful Music, Splendid Appointments, &c. In addition to the spectacle the talented Comedian and Vocalist, CARLETON, and the Great Variety Troupe will appear in an entire new and elegant entertainment.

PROF. COWPER'S
Fashionable Dancing Academy.

WILKINS HALL, Fourth street, Days of Tuition—Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Ladies', Masters' and Misses' class at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's class on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

This beautiful accomplishment the poetry of motion, connected with all the non-fashionable parlor and ball room dances, will be given by teacher to pupils in the rules of social etiquette, so as to enable them to move with ease and grace in the most refined circles. Prof. Cowper guarantees success to all who may attend his classes, regardless of natural taste and talent. What nature has neglected art will accomplish." Prof. Cowper can be seen day or evening above Hall or at the St. Charles Hotel, where circulars and full particulars can be obtained. sept3 7th

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY
No. 3 Johnston's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at "Commercial" office. Apartment by the year to the principal corners in the city, and horse to carry one of the same. 1866-1y

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Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Have fitted up a new work shop in connection with the store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and will guarantee good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner for our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated to our

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JEWELLERS,
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MERCANTILE BROKERS.

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IRON BROKER,
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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Sinclaire, Glendon, and Bloomery of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Clipham's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y28

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BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
No. 74 Water street.
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JOHN MOORHEAD,
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NO. 74 WATER ST. PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 56, 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. 1y

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TOMB STONES,
Statuary, Busts, Fountains,
Architectural Decorations, Designs and Models of every description, at the most reasonable rates.
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NEW BOOKS.
NEW BOOKS.
Homes without Hands:
Six Months in the White House:
Our Neighbors in the Corner House:
Piccola—by Sanbine:
Contribution of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.
Helen Courtenay's Promise:
Pastimes with My Little Friends:
Chas. Lamb—by Barry Cornwall:
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IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.
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Also, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKY
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WANTED—$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted in every Town, City and County—In the Middle, Southern and Western States, to sell
Lloyd's New Map of North America,
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U. S. Continent in 1900.
The most comprehensive and best map ever published. Indorsed by all the leading men of the nation, as well as gentlemen can canvas for it. Call at 69 FIFTH STREET, between Liberty and Market, examine the map, and make from $10 to $20 per day. Called, and see it or address,
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Sole Agents for Middle, Southern and Western States Office, N. E. cor. of Fifth and Wood, over Pittsburg Bank of Commerce. aug9-1ondeo6

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(FRENCH AND ENGLISH)
For Young Ladies, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,8 and 1,23 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.
Board and tuition, per annum.....
do do to one or more sisters (each).....
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY-KAND, Principal.
aug1-ym-eod

TO CAPITALISTS, LUMBER AND IRON MANUFACTURERS.
For Sale 30,000 Acres of
WHITE PINE TIMBER LAND
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JOHN ALEXANDER,
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NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.

Triumphant success of the
Richings English Opera Troupe,
Each artist nightly greeted with unbounded applause, by a brilliantly crowded and enthusiastic audience.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 3d, will be presented Balfe's charming opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Count Arnheim, Mr. S. C. Campbell; Taddeus, W. Castle; Devilshoof, Chief of the Tribe, R. Seguin; Florestine, D. B. Wylie; Captain of the Guard, J. Gordon; Arline, Miss Caroline Richings; Buda, Miss Barrett; Queen of the Gypsies, Miss Isabel Arnold.
Friday—Benefit of Miss Richings—Fra Diavolo.
Reserved Seats for sale at Mellor's Music Store, 81 Wood street, and at the box office of the Opera House, at the following prices: A secured Orchestra Chair $2 00; a secured Perpendicular Chair, $1 50; a secured Dress Circle Chair, $1 00.
Admission Tickets—Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Parquette, $1 00; Dress Circle, 75c; Gallery, 50c.
Sold only at the Office of the Opera House.

MASONIC HALL.

Three Nights Only.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 8th, 9th and 10th.

MAX STRAKOSCH
Great Musical Alliance
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
Mlle. MATHILDE PLODOWSKA,
Prima Donna Soprano, from the La Scala, Milan; her first appearance in America.
Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE,
The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.
Signor GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
The great Italian *Tenore*, his first appearance in America.
HERR KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso.
F. JEHIN PRUME,
Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,
The original and brilliant Pianist.
Professor S. BEHRENS,
The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the Piano Forte.
Cards of Admission, One Dollar.
Seats secured without extra charge, at CHAS. C. MELLOR & CO.'S Music Store, 81 WOOD STREET, Agents for the Hall in question.
The Grand Piano used by Herr Boekelman is from the Manufactory of Chickering & Sons, New York. Agent in this city—Chas. C. Mellor.
oct3

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ASTOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL.....$250,000
SURPLUS.....38,000
NO 16 WALL STREET,
Having a Cash Capital and ample Surplus, securely invested in Bondsand Mortgages, will insure
All Kinds of Property,
Against Fire at the lowest current rates.
JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary. ROBT. D. HART, President.
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aug22-3m-eod

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OF PITTSBURGH.
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ALEX. NIMICK, JR., GENERAL AGENT.
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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution managed by directors who are well known in the locality, and who are deeply interested, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have secured, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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dec8-1y

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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture Warehouses and Goods in Store or Merchandise.
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Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
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PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Also manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Company, Pa.
Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.
aug27

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ND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock
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PATENT
STROKE POWER HAMMER
ERRICK & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA,
signees and Manufacturers for the
TATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ESS,
ERRICK & SONS
430 Washington Avenue, Phila.

PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Wm. & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Outstanding debts to be collected by the remaining partner, WM. OWEN BYRNE, who will also discharge all claims that may be held against the old firm.
WM. LADLEY,
OWEN BYRNE.
burgh, September 1, 1866.
M. LADLEY,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
the above firm, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to 69 FIFTH STREET, between Liberty and Market, where he will be pleased to see them.
sep26 6t

K. SMITH & CO.,
NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,
SOUTH SIDE NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries,
have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Imperial and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized and Coffee Sugars, extra C also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edgar's and Jersey syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Baker's Farina, Durkee's Salad Dressing, Milford's Pickles, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kits, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.
J. K. SMITH & CO.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota Club Wheat,
arriving via Cleveland. Also, choice Michigan Amber Seed. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
833 Liberty Street

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

WORLEY FURNACE
AND
SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES
OF
IRON LAND,
IN
DICKSON COUNTY,
AT
CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of decrees of the Chancery Court at Nashville, Tennessee, in the case of A. G. Stockard, Administrator, &c., vs. the Heirs and Creditors of James L. Bell, deceased, I will sell at public auction at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of NASHVILLE, on
SATURDAY, October 13, 1866,
The tracts of IRON LAND containing, together, 7,210 Acres, and known as the WORLEY FURNACE LANDS, lying on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, in Dickson county, 20 miles forty-five miles west of Nashville.
Worley Furnace was originally built in 1814, by Montgomery Bell, and is was run from that time until about 1857. There is an inexhaustible amount of the finest quality of ORE close to the Furnace, and the metal manufactured always commanded the highest price. Over Four Thousand Acres of the lands are heavily covered with fine timber, and the greater portion of the remainder is growing thickly with young trees, which will soon be suitable for coal.
The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad runs through the tract; making it within easy distance of Nashville. Any further information in regard to these lands will be furnished on application to the undersigned at Nashville.
THE TERMS OF SALE are One, Two and Three Years Credit, with interest from the day of sale. Notes required, with personal security, and lien retained. Sale free from redemption.
MORTON B. HOWELL, C. & M.
se5-td

COAL WORKS
FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 23d of October, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold by order of the Orphan's Court, on the premises, in Westmoreland county, all the right, title and interest of CHARLES SEIBERT, deceased, in the Coal Works situated in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, on the Monongahela river four miles above Monongahela City and one-fourth mile below Webster, known as the Union Coal Works. The above Coal Works are among the best and most productive in the country, being now in full operation. Attached to them are a number of dwelling houses. There is no finer property in this region now in working be mine, and somethirteen coal flats.
The deceased owned ten fourteenths of the works, and the remaining four fourteenths can also be purchased if desired. For particulars inquire of
JOSEPH SEIBERT.
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT,
Administrators.
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN, Auctioneer.
74 Grant st., Pittsburgh.
aug1-tf

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the centre of the city, near the Sharpsburg station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lawrenceville Plank Road to Etna runs through the property. The improvements are a handsome cottage Dwelling, a substantial stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the land is of desirable quality. For a country residence, having a river front of about 1800 feet. For further particulars, apply to
TIERNAN & HAY, Attys. at Law,
81 Fourth Street.
aug1-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE—
THE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,
Situate 165 Second street. Terms easy. Apply to
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
se21-tf 71 Grant street.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.
aug4-tf

HOUSE
FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.
Possession given immediately.
HILARY BRUNOT.
my24-eod6f

$1,100 WILL PURCHASE A SMALL FARM of four acres of Land, underlaid with Coal, with a new Frame Dwelling, a Log Stable, 200 APPLE GRAFTED TREES, 46 trees of assorted kinds of grafted fruit, all under good fence. Situated on the Ohio river, Allegheny, Washington county, Pa. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
se3 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE. JAS. B. M'CLELLAND. SAM'L. H. DEUIT
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc. Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. aug8-1y

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DRUGGIST,
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SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES.
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PARK & BRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

Steam From Queenstown & Liverpool
The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the
NATIONAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ENGLAND, VIRGINIA, QUEEN,
SCOTLAND, HELVETIA, GREY,
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Sailing every SATURDAY from New York and every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool. Steerage passage from New York $30 in Currency. To New York, Cabin and steerage at reduced rates.
For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York, or THOS. H. HATTON & SON, Agents,
47 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

1866. FALL. 1866.
CARPETS,
WE ARE NOW EXHIBITING FOR
Fall Trade,
The most extensive and attractive stock of goods we have ever had the pleasure of offering to our patrons,
English Brussels and Tapestries
Of our own importation, comprising many new and choice patterns never before in this market.
RICH WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS AND RUGS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS LACE CURTAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS OF CORNICE.
SIDE AND CENTER TASSELS, LOOPS AND BANDS.
CHOICE STYLES NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

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LUBRIC OIL WORKS.
JOHNSON & PAINE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Superior Lubricating Oils,
For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.
JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL,
LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL,
SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And No. 1 CARBON OIL.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Send for circular and price list.
Nos. 5 and 7 HANCOCK ST.,
se29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted; irrespective of creed or color. Visitors (out of the institutions permitted to visit patients of their own creed, &c., &c., to fill day dissolved by mutual consent, standing debts to be collected by the remaining partner, OWEN BYRNE, who will also discharge all claims that may be held against the old firm.
WM. LADLEY,
OWEN BYRNE.
burgh, September 1, 1866.

DR. J. S. KING, HAS RESUMED the practice of
DENTISTRY,
At No. 104 Fifth st., Opposite Cathedral
where he wishes to receive all his friends and patrons, to whom he offers the services of an experienced Dental practitioner.
Especial attention will be given to the preservation of the natural teeth, carefully filling them with the most select material, and by giving them other proper treatment thus preserving them for future use and comfort in a ripe old age.
Irregularity of the teeth of young persons skilfully attended to and corrected.
Those beautiful and life-like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful by the magic of the Doctor's mechanism, will be made ready for all who may order them.
All recent discoveries of value in giving relief from pain in the extraction of teeth, will be skillfully administered to those who may desire them.
OFFICE HOURS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
se15-1y

IRON CITY HILLS.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
Manufacturers of
Refined, Charcoal, Juniata and Polished Sheet Iron.
Office and Warehouse, No. 28 Market st.
se30-1-m

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.
PITTSBURGH, October 1, 1866.
ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$88,926 05	
Indebtedness of Directors	16,000 00	
		$ 98,939 95
Over Drafts		54 74
Expenses, &c		3,361 64
Premium, &c		4,110 76
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps		6,416 74
Due from Banks and Bankers		57,136 70
Bonds with Treas. U. S. to secure Circulation		306,000 00
Bonds with Treas. U. S. to secure Deposits	100,000 00	
7.30 Notes with Treas. U. S. to secure Deposits	140,000 00	
		300,000 00
United States Securities on hands		30,300 00
National Currency	$5,570 00	
State Bank Circulation	226 00	
		5,569 00
Specie		6,183 50
Fractional Currency & Coppers	$2,603 62	
Legal Tender Notes	72,470 00	
Compound Interest Notes	46,000 00	
		120,598 62
		$850,938 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	41,064 22
Circulation Outstanding	269,635 00
Individual Deposits	$196,130 39
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	84,375 40
United States Deposits	99,194 67
Sundry Banks	11,899 47
	266,521 53
Unpaid Dividends	343 00
Profits and Earnings	13,414 29
	$850,938 01

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
oct2-y

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
October 1, 1866.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$1,226,290 73
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Circulation	$940,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Deposits	20,000 00	
7.30 Notes deposited to secure U. S. Deposits	180,000 00	1,140,000 00
Specie and other Lawful Money		208,311 90
Fractional Notes	$ 17,814 00	
Bonds, Mortgages and other Cash Items	77,376 32	95,220 32
Due by Banks		279,754 10
Taxes and Expenses		36,506 44
		21,972 48
		$3,541,056 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,700,000 00
Circulation	900,000 00
State Circulation	160,110 00
Individual Deposits	$660,153 83
United States Deposits	104,899 72
	765,143 55
Due to Banks	53,173 51
Earnings	123,279 47
	$3,541,056 53

I certify that the above is a true abstract of the statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
oct3-6

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
MONDAY MORNING, October 1, 1866.
LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 800,000 00
Circulation	193,000 00
Surplus Fund	82,000 00
Deposits	525,765 27
Unpaid Dividends	2,966 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	3,747 87
Profits and Earnings	158,829 07
	$1,974,308 61

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks	$ 881,875 83
Banking House	28,217 80
Bonds for unsecured Circulation	812,000 00
Special and Legal Tender Notes	195,167 00
Notes of other Banks	120,288 18
Due by other Banks	201,432 23
Taxes and Expenses	6,491 12
Interest

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

The Western University—The Preparatory and other Departments.

We paid a visit yesterday to the Western University of Pennsylvania, located on the corner of Ross and Diamond streets, and found it to be in the most flourishing condition. The number of students in attendance exceeds that of any previous year.

Professor J. E. Ayers, Principal of the Preparatory Department, has, through the kind liberality of several worthy citizens of Pittsburgh, fitted up the Recitation Room of that department in most elegant style. The walls measure thirty-eight by thirty feet, are twenty feet in height, and are beautifully papered and varnished. On the walls are hung large pictures and paintings, among which are fine oil paintings of Lincoln, Washington, Grant and Wesley. The blackboards, ten in number, with stone-colored frames, are covered with Munger's Eureka Liquid Slating. The floor is covered with English matting—carpeting, excepting the teacher's stand, which is of Brussels, upon which stands a beautiful desk made after the most improved style. The desk is supplied with Mitchell's New General Atlas, Lippincott's Revised Gazeteer, Guyot's Series of New Physical Maps, Warren's Geographical Charts, besides Webster's Dictionary, Globes, etc. Guyot's large Wall Maps, eight in number, are also hung upon the walls of the room. The recitation seats are placed directly in front of the teacher's desk, in five sections, numbered A, B, C, D, and E. Each section is divided into twelve seats by small arms, numbered by figures, making in all sixty seats. Besides these there are about forty desks for studying, placed at the sides and back of the room, each of which is covered with green oil cloth, and also numbered. Each student is called upon to recite as his name appears from a box of cards, which are shuffled at every recitation. In parsing the whole class are obliged to use the same form from a card, prepared by Prof. Ayers, which can be used either for English, Greek or Latin.

The room has been fitted up at a great expense, liquidated by citizens, and presents the appearance of a parlor more than that of a school room.

Prof. Ayers, also commanding the Military Department, has just received a small field manual for military drill, edited by Henry Wager, President of the Lehigh University of Pennsylvania; also a gymnastic manual, by Barlow, of Amherst College, which will be used in connection with Dio Lewis' gymnastics.

Register's Business for September.

The following Wills were admitted to Probate, and Letters of Administration granted, at the County Register's office, for the month of September, 1866:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

DECEDENT.	EXECUTOR.	VALUE OF ESTATE.
Robert MacLardy	John H. McNelvy	
	Geo. S. Morrison	$ 15,000
John Boyle	David Boyd	
	Edward McKnight	2,500
Andrew Johnston	W. H. Johnston	
	Elizabeth Schuyler	25,000
Jacob Lutty	Barbara Lutty	1,000
Martha Grahm	Charles Brusty	
	Joshua Robinson	800
Rosanna and Mary Hannibal	Alex. H. Miller	
	Thomas Miller	10,000
Christopher Munch	John Pingel	
	Jacob Pingel	4,000
John Thaw	William Thaw	
	Wm. Clarke and Wm. M. Hersh	58,000
Michael Fry	Jacob Fry	
	C. Gerber	2,500
Wm. Krantz	Julia, Ann and Joshua Robinson	1,000
Chas. Schoepflin	Julia, Ann and Joshua Robinson	1,000
John Cook		900

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

DECEDENT.	ADMINISTRATOR.	VALUE OF ESTATE.
Allen Stockdale	James Rees	$1,000
Elizabeth Dickinson	Joshua Robinson	2,000
Wm. Grah	Martin Fry	10,000
Elizabeth Schuyler	John Irwin, Jr	30,000
Gen. John Neel	Robert Morrow	20,000
James Snodgrass	Wm. Snodgrass	20,000
Robert Wilson	Martha A. Wilson	2,000
John F Sellers	A. A. Sampson	1,000
Henry Meyer	Charles Meyer	4,000
Richard Scally	Ann Scally	1,000
Edwards Sadlo	Mary Sadlo	500
Daniel Armstrong	John Mc Armstrong	10,000
Jonathan P. Rea	Samuel Gaston	20,000
Lewis P. Carnis	Samuel Gaston	1,000
James M. Wilson	David B. Wilson	1,000
Ruth Morris	Margaret Dennis	1,000
Robert D. Curry	Mary Ann Curry	1,000
Godfried Mussgnug	Martha W. Mussgnug	500
Thomas H. Holmes	Daniel M. Fryer	20,000
Chas. C. F. Schmidt	Emanuel Haney	2,000
Jacob Adler	Jacob Adler	1,000
Henry D. McCarthy	Charles Sullivan	5,000

Death of an Old Citizen.

On Monday morning Mr. Francis Plunkett died at his residence in East Birmingham. He was a self-made man and one of the most respected of our citizens. In early life he worked as a glass blower in the establishment of McCully and Loring, at West Pittsburgh. Becoming a master in this branch of the manufacture, he obtained a responsible position in a large glass house at Wheeling, and eventually founded a new firm there under the name of Plunkett and Insell. Some years after he returned to Pittsburgh, and was successively connected with the firms of Young, Benson & Plunkett; Wolf, Plunkett & Co., and Plunkett & Co., all engaged in the glass business. He was connected with the latter firm at the time of his decease. His father was an early settler in Western Pennsylvania, and for years taught school in this vicinity. By his death a vacancy is made in the business circles of our city, which it will be difficult to fill. He was cheerful, generous and reliable in business, a kind husband and father, and a faithful friend. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn his loss. Captain Conway, of the steamer Sky of Coal, married a daughter of Mr. Plunkett's now deceased.

A Dangerous Character.

There seems to be little doubt that the counterfeiter, King, recently arrested by that energetic officer, Seth Wilmot, is a desperate and dangerous highway robber and burglar. On Monday, Mr. Wilmot received a dispatch from the police of Cleveland, arrived in this city, and proceeding to the jail in company with Chief Higgins, identified King as the perpetrator of several atrocious crimes against both person and property, almost beyond belief. He is of a double, King—or The K. Sindwell, as he should be called—comes of bad stock. His father is now undergoing a twenty years' term in the penitentiary of this State for murder. The authorities of Ohio will, of course, avail of the action of the Government in the case of the counterfeiter, before they take action in the case of the thief. In case he should be acquitted, however, there will be the prompt kind of action taken in the matter.

Disastrous Fire at Allegheny.

A very destructive fire, involving the destruction of fifteen cars loaded with oil, occurred on Monday evening, about two miles this side of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. We have been unable to get particulars as to how the fire originated, or the loss, but it must have been exceedingly heavy. The heat was so intense that the cars were burned for a considerable distance, and the rails warped, impairing the track to such an extent as to delay all the trains for four or five hours. We are informed, however, that the damage to the track has been repaired, and travel resumed over the road. We shall probably have fuller details in our telegraphic columns.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—John Peters, a stone mason contractor, yesterday met with an accident which it is feared may result fatally. He was at work on the new Methodist Baptist Church now being erected on Fourth street, between Grant and Ross. The unfortunate man was on a temporary scaffolding, put up to facilitate the erection of the steeple, when, in some unknown manner, he lost his balance and fell a distance of at least twenty feet, striking pieces of stone, &c., his head striking the ground first. He was taken up in an insensible condition, removed to a house opposite the church and medical aid procured. On examination it was ascertained that he had sustained several severe contusions on the head, besides being bruised all over. He was afterwards removed to his residence in Allegheny city, where, with proper medical treatment, it is thought he may recover.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Robert Pife, who was so severely injured on Thursday last by the explosion of a cannon on Seminary Hill, Allegheny, is fast improving. He is attended by Dr. Walter Ure. Mr. Pife served three years in the army in Hampton's battery, and participated in nineteen engagements during his term of enlistment. He has a host of acquaintances, his many friends will be gratified to learn of his improved condition.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Col. D. L. Eaton, Paymaster U. S. army passed through the city on his way to Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon. He is in excellent health. He will be for a time be stationed in Cincinnati, and his address is to the care of Colonel Dwight Bannister, at that place.

JOHN BURNS AT BRADDOCK'S FIELD.—John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, will attend the Union mass meeting this afternoon at Braddock's field. The veteran having expressed a desire to visit that famous spot, will be escorted thither by the delegation from this city.

Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court met yesterday morning at the usual hour, Judges Mellon and Brown on the bench. The following business was transacted:

The first case taken up was that of Clay Crider, indicted for bigamy. From the evidence adduced it appears that Crider was employed as coal driver at Jackman & Sweet's livery stable. A young widow, named Mrs. Barres, whose husband had died lately, and left her a fortune, resided in a large fine dwelling house adjoining the stable. Crider was already employed to drive Mrs. Barnes around, and in this capacity became enamored of the wealthy young widow, and the consequence was they were in discussion made one. It was ascertained after wards that Crider had a wife and two children residing in Gettysburg, and an information was duly lodged against him for bigamy, and he was arrested, and held for trial. He was accordingly tried yesterday in Court. Jury out.

Crider was then tried on an indictment for adultery preferred by Mrs. Barnes. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, owing to a prosecutrix to pay the costs.

John O'Connor was then arraigned on an indictment for assault and battery. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Christopher Tippman was brought up on an indictment for committing an aggravated assault and battery on his wife. It was alleged that Christopher, while intoxicated, attacked and maltreated his wife in a manner that he life was despoiled of. He pleaded guilty simply as to assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Jane Sprowl, a vagrant, was next tried on a charge of larceny. It appears that Jane entered the dry good store of J. G. McConnell, on Market street, and asked to see some patterns of calico. While the clerk was looking around, Jane picked up a web of calico, valued at five dollars, and endeavored to conceal it under a black sack which she wore, she was detected by officer Hamilton, of the Mayor's Police, who was standing at the door watching her maneuvres, and conveyed to the lock-up, from where she was, after a very short consultation, let out. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. She was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of six cents, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of two months in the county jail.

Michael Dunn was tried on an indictment for the larceny of a pair of pantaloons from a colored man. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

William Simpson, of the Tenth ward, was next arraigned upon trial upon three indictments for selling liquor without license. The jury in the first case had not agreed upon a verdict when Court adjourned.

The trials of indictments for murder have been reserved by the Grand Jury against the following parties: Charles B. Stein, James Loughran, John Devner, James Craig and Samuel Black. The trial of any of the above prisoners will not be commenced until next week.

Court adjourned until this morning.

To GATHER pearls from Ocean's vases
Divers go down in divers places;
But at our mouths of canals and bays,
No pearls do Asian swimmers raise
Like those been lately found that shine
Made by the sozodont divine.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The Troches have received flattering commendations from the most celebrated clergymen, lawyers and public speakers, who speak from personal experience. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try the Troches.

M War-dew.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jet

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, October 2, 1866.

The morning quotations from New York were, Gold 146¾; Sixty-twos, 111¾; old Five-twenties, 111⅝; new, 108⅝; Ten-forties, 99¾; Seven-thirties, 106@106⅝; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 107¾, ex-dividend; Erie, 88⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 55⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Chicago and Northwestern, 42¾; do. preferred, 73¾; Bonneciff, 6¾; Consolidated Gregory, 16¾; Rocky Mountain, 4¾; Quicksilver Hill, 6¾; Hope, 2; Texas, 81.

—The Railways are still on the advance, and the financial editors of the New York papers predict much higher prices for some of them. Mining stocks are about steady. Some show a fair advance, and others have slightly declined.

—We hear of sales of Columbia Oil Stock to-day at 18½, but the stock is generally withdrawn from market in consequence of the approaching dividend.

—The heavy transactions noticed yesterday in a hitherto inactive local stock we have traced and ascertained to be the stock of the Steubenville Railroad Company.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, September 29th:

September 25	$274,836 41	$68,419 74
September 26	263,679 24	72,477 38
September 27	208,760 79	51,495 56
September 28	222,491 94	41,693 81
September 29	204,760 27	36,985 53
September 22	409,665 77	151,988 73
Total	$1,613,024 01	$463,222 01

—Some of the States are selling out their U. S. Agricultural College Land Scrip. It is all in 160-acre warrants. The Ohio issue is selling at 55 cents per acre. Purchasers of warrants are unwilling to take the scrip based on the seceded States, and until the status of those States is better defined, we shall not deal in their College Scrip. No cleaner title to the public lands can be obtained than by the use of the Scrip we sell. There is no probability of any trouble with it.

The brokers east decline dealing in the Bounty Land Warrants because so many of them are in some way defective, canvased or cancelled.

Never was counterfeiting carried on more extensively and with more success than it is now. Many of the most skilful workmen are engaged in the business on their own account, and many more under pay of the most notorious and successful dealers in counterfeit currency. The uniformity of the National Bank notes aids the counterfeiter very much in his work, and justifies a very large outlay for the getting up of the best of machinery, the facility with which a plate can be altered from one bank to another, is such as to require constant watchfulness to guard against being victimized. There is no time enough for the Government to put a large corps of the most expert detectives, whose sole business it is to find out printers of the issues and although they are very successful in their efforts to arrest and punish, the business still seems to be on the increase, for there is not a week passes without the discovery of some new bank or counterfeit either of the Government or National Bank issues.—*Philadelphia Bond Record.*

—The results of the approximate figures of the income and expenditures, of the Government for the first quarter of its current fiscal year which ended on Saturday, are very decidedly astonishing to even the most sanguine friends of the public credit. The main fact, that more than one-half the enormous income for the quarter—amounting to one hundred and sixty millions—has been devoted to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, is emphatically the subject of rejoicing. At this rate, say one per cent. of the principal of the debt of the country, exclusive of indebtedness, including the Treasury circulation free of interest, the problem of final extinguishment in eight or ten years will soon afford its own solution. And we feel justified in the belief that the action in favor of the rapid reduction of the total, especially so far as it is made to bear a heavy interest charge per annum, is a growing one at the North, as we believe it will be at the South, when the question is a pretty low figure, and the result was they declined parting with their stocks below that rate. The receipts were large, large portions of the same being received in the form of contracts. Smith's Ferry oil can be purchased at half a cent per gallon below the Allegheny material. Crude—The following sales will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the market: 1,200 bbls 16c; 1,000, do 40 do 500, 700, 450, 225 and 1,100, all bulk; 165 sales 25, bbls included; 190; 1,500 bbls to arrive, 41 cents; total 7,960 barrels. We also note sales of 1,000 bbls Smith's light oil, 10½c, and 60 barrels including packages, 19c, making the sales to exceed 10,000 barrels.

Refined continued very active with plenty buyers at a slight advance. We notice as follows: 500 barrels bonded, a favorite brand, free on cars at works, 37c; 500 do, 36c; 700 do, 35½c; 500 barrels, star brand, delivered here for bbls, free on cars, 36c; 400 bbls not bonded, Philadelphia, sellers' option, this month, 43c; 300 barrels on the same terms and conditions 1,000 barrels, November delivery, on the spot—the terms were withheld.

Naphtha—The market was firm with a fair inquiry for immediate delivery, 28c. The supply only moderate large, which increases the confidence of holders. Among the sales we note the following: Sada Ash, 20 tens cement one-fifth do, 28c; 60 bbls of 65@, the latter part of which were of 66°, Frazer—Sales 2 tons to the trade at 45c.

Lead—The market continues to be well supplied. We quote pressed bars, 11½@12c. Among the sales were 50 pigs at Onions at 11½@12c per lb.

Lime—Was steady at the advance we have previously mentioned. Sales 100 bbls at $2.00@2.25 per bbl.

Hay—The market continues firm, with a good jobbing demand for baled and loose. Sales 32 tons on the wharf at $22 00@24 00, and 16 loads at the scales at $22 00@24 00.

Bacon—The market appeared weaker and sales could not be effected to any extent, unless at lower prices. The following packages were disposed of: Shoulders, 600 lbs at 17½c; ribbed sides, 200 lbs at 19½c; plain hams, 1200 lbs at 22½c; sugar cured hams, 900 lbs at 25c, a decline.

Mess Pork—Small sales were reported at $31 00 per bbl.

Lard—Market heavy; sales 10 tcs at 20c.

Apples—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Sales 65 bbls at $2 00@2 50 per barrel.

Sweet Potatoes—The supply on hand is ample for all purposes. Prices were weak: Sales 35 bbls at $1 75 and 20 do, a choice article, at $3 00.

Cranberries—We report to day the second sale this season—2 bbls at $15 00 per bbl.

Hops—Continue in fair demand at former rates; 2,000 lbs were sold at the different yards at from 35@35c the 100 lbs net.

Cows—Are unchanged; 240 head sold at the Avenue Drove yards at from 4@6c per lb. as to quality.

Sheep—Prices have advanced; 8,000 head arrived and sold at from 6@6½c per lb. gross—the latter for extra fat sheep.

BOSTON MARKETS.

The movement in general merchandise, according to the *Bulletin*, has been checked and limited, during the past week, by the downward tendency of gold. Whenever the gold premium goes down two or three per cent below the usual average, buyers of merchandise generally retire from the market to await the possible effect, and stay out until quotations touch bottom. On the other hand, a little advance in gold will most always bring in a host of eager buyers, and carry up prices of merchandise by the mere force of competition.

The special feature of the week is the speculation in Corn, stimulated by the news of damage by floods and frosts to the growing crops in the West, and prices have advanced.

FLOUR.

The flour market rules very firm, and, with a good demand for all grades, prices have still further advanced. Jobbers and retailers continue to operate quite freely; but the trade has lately partaken somewhat of a speculative character, and considerable lots have changed hands without going into consumption. The receipts for the week were 42,842 bbls. Prices are now above the natural lines, and cannot long be sustained, but we do not look for very low prices at any time during the present year.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

On account of the advance in raw material the cotton goods market is strengthened. All styles are firmly held at the full prices of week before last, and for some heavy fabrics holders are asking a little advance. The jobbing demand continues quite spirited, though most dealers are carrying very small stocks. At the present rate of distribution there will soon occur a considerable movement in the wholesale market, which, with the present scarcity of the goods, may lead to a material advance in prices. Standard Brown sheetings are a shade firmer and in better demand than last week, the stocks in first hands are being gradually reduced. The Print market is very firm, and in view of a slight improvement in the cloths agents are strongly inclined to advance their rates. The market for foreign dress goods is quite active, and importers will be obliged to fill numerous orders for several choice styles. Plain and staple fabrics are selling freely at very moderate prices, but desirable fancy dress goods are scarce and command very full rates. The market for Fall woolens is moderately active. Some styles, including good fancy Cassimeres, are selling more freely, but at very low rates. Manufacturers are anxious to reduce their stocks, and hence make liberal concessions, leaving little or no margin on the production. None but strictly seasonable and desirable goods are selling at any profit. The Woolen trade is mostly in a state of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SPIRITS.

There is nothing new in the features of the market for either Foreign or Domestic spirits. Prices of all descriptions are firm and unchanged; but the demand is very moderate, and restricted to the immediate wants of consumption.

SIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

The Boot and Shoe market continues fairly active from first hands, though the jobbing trade from the interior has slacked up a little during the last few days. This latter fact is merely a seasonable incident, fully expected, as interior dealers have generally taken rather more than their usual average of goods, that of the Western buyers are here the second time for supplies of the season, and the large supplies of Fall trade. Manufacturers have made an unlimited supply of seasonable goods on hand, and the probability is that the end of the season will find them sold close up, with none to carry over.

The Leather market is quiet without change in prices. Consumers are taking small lots only, and hoping for a further decline. But as there is a very great accumulation, and the cost of hides, labor and tanning is fairly as high as ever, prices are evidently not but little chance for a general break down in the market, though some few inferior articles may shade off a little.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grain and Breadstuffs of all descriptions are higher, with a speculative demand. Provisions are quiet but firm. Agricultural produce is in good demand, with but little variation in prices in the bulk and market are more plenty and a shade lower. Coal is quiet and unchanged. Calcutta goods are in moderate demand at steady prices. Hemp is quiet and unchanged. Stocks are irregular and excited. Railroad stocks are active, the latest and Pacific is active and higher. Wool unchanged. Hemp is firm. Metals are in fair request; lead and tin firmer.

Rice Prospects—The Present Crop.

It is estimated that the large district tributary to Georgetown, S. C., which has been devoted to rice, will not exceed this year 12,000 tierces. The Cooper River District will not go beyond 3,000 tierces of rice. The Santee district, the largest of the rice districts, is but little land in cultivation. On the Ashepoo rice fields there are some excellent crops, as also on the Combahee river plantations. The yield of the Combahee river plantations. The yield of the Combahee river plantations. And we feel justified in the belief that 200,000 bushels, equal to 5,000 tierces. On the south side of the Savannah river, Mr. Daniel Heyward will be able to raise about 1,000 tierces. Jonathan Bryan's crop, amount at least 3,000 tierces of cleaned rice will be sent to market.

De Bow's Review for October says: We have no certain intelligence from Georgia, but if we estimate the yield there at one-third that of South Carolina the entire crop of South Carolina and Georgia for the present year will give the following result:

Estimate of the rice crop in South Carolina and Georgia for 1866:

	CLEAN RICE.
Wiccamaw, Pee Dee and Santee district	12,000 tierces
Cooper River district	3,000
Port Royal, Combahee and Ashepoo and Coosawhatchie	5,000 "
Savannah Back River, assumed to come to Charleston	5,000 "
Crop of Georgia	3,000 "
Total	30,000 tierces.

There is, perhaps, a limited amount planted in Upper and Lower Fear River in North Carolina, and some inland rice in Florida; the latter, however, to a very limited extent, if the price keeps up, be brought to market, and this crop, also, will not exceed in the aggregate these elements. The dangers now are an overplus of sale and bad work during harvest.

The financial and commercial prostration of this branch of agriculture by the war, we give the receipts at Charleston for the thirteen years 1853 and 1853 and 1860 and 1861, and 1865 and 1866, and conjecturally for 1866 and 1867:

	Tierces.
Receipts at Charleston from the 1st of September, 1853, to 31st of August, 1854	151,979
Receipts from September 1st, 1860, to August 31, 1861	126,260
Receipts from September 1st, 1865, to August 31, 1866	4,000
Estimated for 1866 and 1867	25,000

Wool Items.

A mercantile correspondent of the Boston *Bulletin*, writing from Chicago, says:

"There is now quite a large stock of wool on this market, and very good lots can be bought at a range of fully 5@6c per pound below Boston prices. The demand for coarse wools, but medium and fine are rather dull and good bargains can be made by manufacturers.

The number of sheep in Michigan has more than doubled in the past year, and the yield of wool per head has advanced in a much larger ratio, and has also materially improved in quality. The average amount sheared in Michigan is now estimated at three pounds, as follows: In 1859, 7 pounds 11 ounces per sheep; in 1863, 2 pounds 12½ ounces per sheep; in 1859, 2 pounds 12½ ounces per sheep; in 1864, 3 pounds 4½ ounces per sheep; in 1865, 3 pounds 10 ounces per sheep; in 1866, 4 pounds 2½ ounces per sheep. This is an average increase of 1 pound 5 ounces in seven years, and a net gain of 12 1-4 ounces per head in the last four years.

The present crop of the United states in 1865 averaged a little over 2 pounds 5 ounces per head of sheep, or about 2 ounces per head less than in Michigan. In Illinois the average is 2 pounds 8 ounces. The Illinois wool is rather finer than that of the white country wool in Michigan, but the latter is more even in staple. In a state have proved an entire success. In 1859 six Michigan sheared 2,035 pounds of wool; in 1863 the same flock sheared 3,000 pounds of similar lot-sized about one twenty-sixth of the wool grown in the United States, or about one-fifth of the wool of the present time one-tenth. But wool growing in the West is only in its infancy. In 1859 there were 1,000,000 pounds in 1865, we have 7,000,000 pounds in 1865, an aggregate in seven years of 28,000,000 pounds. The yearly average is an annual increase of 700,000 pounds. The clip of 1864 was 1,000,000 pounds more than that of 1863, making the product of 1865 2,000,000 pounds.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, in reviewing the Wool market of last week, says: No change for the better can be reported in the condition. Sales are confined to a limited extent, taking what is offered at 50c as the highest figure, manifesting no anxiety to obtain even at that low rate under the condition of the eastern market. The fact is that manufacturers are in expectation of an improvement. There is some inquiry for medium and fine wools, but no disposition to pay higher prices. These if any thing are a shade lower. Combing wools are nominal, with no sales or private sources, though quotations are nominally unchanged. We have had a slight lot of Michigan wool being offered taken as it averaged from daily purchases at 50c. We judge it could not have been more than a fair lot, as the sales of Michigan wool reported per last week in that market are given at a range of from 55@60c.

The California Wheat Crop.

The Stockton (California) *Daily Independent* of the 16th ultimo sets forth in glowing colors the prospects and condition of the wheat crop of that State, and more especially that of San Joaquin county. The yield of that section is estimated at forty per cent greater than any preceding year. Over twenty five per cent more acres have been sown this season than in 1865, when the yield per acre was not as heavy. From all the highways that lead out of Stockton, the *Independent* says the country for miles is whitened with the golden grain, presenting the appearance of a continuous grain field. Nor is it all sown for grain. Large tracts are cut for hay, which are yielding, and thousands of acres have been sown expressly for hay, and are now being cut. Several weeks before the harvest could be gathered in, the *Independent* says, it was astonishing to see that had it not been for the improved machinery for harvesting the grain, and the thousands of hands employed in the labor of one man has been made equal to that of twenty in the primitive days of the first grain crops in San Joaquin this year must have rotted on the ground. The improvements in harvesting machinery, the cost of harvesting this year has been reduced fully one-half, thereby adding a clear profit to the farmer. The surplus of wheat is roughly estimated at 3,000,000 bushels over and above enough for one year's consumption, and seed for next year's crop, which is considered safe to be stated, has already been marketed, at prices ranging from $1 80 to $2 per hundred sacks included; there is still over 1,000,000 bushels in the county over and above the surplus has been sold, at an average price of hardly over $1 50, the difference between the two prices is reasons why the farmers should hold back their crop, and in this they are wise. The fact that the grain is, in such a course, thereby controlling the market, and by and-by securing higher prices.

Chicago Market.

During the last week the Chicago produce markets were in a state of sudden fluctuation. Wheat opened on Monday No. 1 spring wheat opened at $2 12, and rose on Tuesday as high as $2 28 per bushel, falling back on Wednesday as low as $2 per bushel, and closing at $2 07@2 08—so that there is an actual decline on the week of date per bushel.

The flour market during the week was quite active, according to the *Republican*, and sales moved for shipment to New England and the East to the extent of 10,000 barrels. In the early part of the week the market advanced 50c per barrel, but this advance one month that not before the close. The stock, however, is comparatively light, and holders are generally firm.

Owing to the favorable weather of the past week, there has been a large movement in the line of new Corn, and the market for this article has consequently been weak, and prices have declined from 3@4c per bush, the market on Wednesday closing at 78@79c for No. 1, fell as low as 68c, and closed on Saturday at 71@72c. The sales were very heavy, but a large proportion was taken by speculators.

The market for oats and barley during the week was quite active. No. 2 oats opened on Monday at 46c, and closed on Friday as high as 52c, and closed on the week at 50@51c—so that there is an advance on the week of 3c per bushel. As the season for fall seeding approaches, the demand for barley is rapidly increasing. No. 2 barley very dull and heavy, and a net gain of 12 1-4 ounces per head in the last four years.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 2, 1866.

FLOUR—Advanced 10 to 25c, closing firm at $2 05@2 60@ for No. 1, and $1 70@1 90@ for No. 2.

CORN—Advanced ½@3c, closing steady at 61½@64c for No. 1 and 60½@62c for No. 2.

OATS—Quiet at 36c for No. 1, and 32½@34c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

FREIGHTS—Steady at 14 cents on corn and 15½ cents on Wheat to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—9,000 barrels of flour, 10,500 bushels corn and 25,000 bushels oats.

SHIPMENTS—11,000 barrels of flour and 102,000 bushels of wheat.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 148¾@148⅝.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1866.

MONEY

The demand for money is a little more active in some quarters, but it is generally met at 4 per cent on call with government bankers have large balances left with them at 3 per cent. Prime discounts are also more active at 8@9 per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

Closed up firmly at 148¾@148⅝. Cash Gold is very scarce and was lower at ¼ per cent.

EXCHANGE.

After delivery hours the market for exchange was weak at the close, bankers being willing to lower rates in order to get gold. Prime bills on London are quoted at 108½@8¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were steady this afternoon. Quoted prices were: 5-20 coupons, 1865, 108¾@109; 10-40 do, 99@99¼; July 7-30s, 105¼@105⅝.

Gold was active and higher, opening at 147¾, also closing at 147¾. Government stocks quiet, without decided change. Freights to Liverpool a shade better. Stocks better. Flour 5 cents higher. Wheat 2 cents higher. Corn ½ cent higher. Pork ½ cent higher. Lard ¼ cent higher. Whiskey 2 cents higher.

Flour, 10,000 barrels. Wheat, 100,000 bushels. Corn, 47,000 bushels. Oats, 20,000 bushels. Rye, 3,000 bushels. Barley, 1,000 bushels. Pork, 1,000 barrels. Lard, 1,000 packages. Whiskey, 1,000 barrels.

Cotton dull and lower. Sales 1,500 bales at 38 cents for Middling uplands.

Groceries—Sugars firm and unchanged. Coffee firm and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Naval Stores—Spirits turpentine quiet at 50c. Rosins quiet at $3 00@3 10 for strained. Petroleum—Crude quiet at 20c. Refined quiet at 38c.

Tallow quiet at 12½c.

Freights—Steady at 14 cents on corn and 15½ cents on Wheat to Buffalo.

Receipts—9,000 barrels of flour, 10,500 bushels corn and 25,000 bushels oats.

Shipments—11,000 barrels of flour and 102,000 bushels of wheat.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 2—Cotton dull and drooping at 40c for middling uplands, and 40c for middling Orleans. Flour—Receipts, 9,000 barrels; sales, 10,000 barrels; market 5@10c better for extra State, and $12 00@13 00 for double extra Western; $11 50@12 00 for extra Genesee; market closing heavy. W